The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., ad... COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet ... containing all the current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable ... matter generally. TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year, (52 issues), ... $1 50; one copy gratis to getter up of the Club; ... twenty sent always accompany the Order, ... in no instance can these terms be deviated from. ... Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. ... Communications designed for publication ... be addressed to the Editor. ... Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., ad... COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

OIL PRODUCERS.

ignation Meeting at Titusville Last Night.

posed Advance in Railway Freights Denounced.

vention of the Producing Interests Called for Next Friday.

ial Dispatch to the Commercial.
TITUSVILLE, PA., September 28, 1874.
ursuant to a call signed by the follow- producers: Hugh O'Hare, Wm. H. d. S. P. Boyer, John Fertig, W. Coldran, Joseph Dixon, Jonathan n, P. C. Weaver, Henry Byrom, O. D. rington, E. O. Emerson, A. N. Perrin, . Shank and C. F. Lufkin, a meeting held at the Titusville Oil Exchange evening. Mr. E. O. Emerson was d to the chair. S. P. Boyer was chosen eary. Mr. A. N. Perrin offered the wing preamble and resolutions, which unanimously adopted:

HEREAS, It has recently been an- ced to the public, on reliable author- that the managers of the great trunk ay lines connecting with the oil re- have entered into an agreement to er to impose, on the 1st of October , a large addition to the existing rates eight; and

HEREAS, The representatives of same aforesaid trunk railway did voluntarily, in the spring 872, in agreement with various sentations from the people of the oil n and others, establish the rate of hts for conveying oil from the oil re- to different points upon the seaboard, lower than said rate which is to com- ce October 1st; and

HEREAS, The managers of said trunk ay lines have since the above recited ord, reduced the rate twenty cents arrel, thus warranting the inference they could afford to carry oil at a rate r than that established in 1872; and HEREAS, Since the spring of 1872, by ncrease of production, this region has shed to their transportation companies ddition to their oil carrying business ver fifty per cent., so that by well es- shed and familiar rules of trade they afford to do the business, from its in- ed quantity, at a reduced rate; and HEREAS, The price of crude oil, as well, resent, is less than one-third its price the freight rates in the spring of 1872 established, thus lessening the risks xpense undertaken in the transportation companies in carrying oil, in making any losses of oil while in their cus-

HEREAS, There has been a shrinkage lues both of labors and materials and asses of property employed and used ilway companies of more than twen- per cent.—a fact which of itself es that even the existing rates of ht upon oil ought to be reduced; and HEREAS—The managers of said trunk ay lines, in agreeing upon an advance ight, have invited to conference and ilation the wishes and interests of in pipe companies and of oil re- generally, but have totally ignored producers, their feelings and interests;

HEREAS, The adjustment of the an- ced advance in freight charges, unjust iminations are made in favor of local- remote from the oil region and in of certain pipe lines, to the disadvan- of others; therefore,

olved, That we, as citizens of this nonwealth, protest against railroads are chartered and protected by the of Pennsylvania entering into combination, for the further reason, it builds up and sustains ufacture and trades in our own staple, leum, in a distant city in another hundreds of miles less favorably lo- , and that, too, at the expense of sim- and like institutions located near nters of production on our own soil, are languishing by reason of the

We oppose the movement, as it des in its plan the concerted action of e largest pipe lines, excluding those who do not maintain the agreed rates, raging new enterprises of the kind, by destroying the effect of our free bill. The railroad companies, in at- ing by their combination to regulate etroleum trade in the manner indi- by their recent contract with other, are transcending their pro- rprivileges and powers as provided ir charters, and if, without opposition, shall put their scheme into practical tion, they will establish a precedent wrong in principle and dan- s in practice. In view of the e respectfully request our er producers and all others ested, to hold meetings at such places y be convenient at the earliest possi- me, and there appoint delegates to at Parker's Landing on Friday, good 1874, at one o'clock, there to dis- he question and advise the course to rsued.

meeting then adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 28, 1874.

INDICTMENT AGAINST MOULTON.

Evening Post says the Grand Jury of lyn has found a criminal indictment st Mr. Moulton in the case of Miss E. pector.

PIGEON MATCH OFF.

pigeon match between Paine and dus, for $500 a side, which was to taken place to-day, is off. Mr. Bergh ome of his men, backed by twenty- ooklyn police, were at Deerfoot park warrants for the arrest of Paine and dus and waited there for some hours, e marksmen failed to put in an ap- nce.

SUIT AMONG INSURANCE PEOPLE.

ph F. Knapp and John R. Hegeman, ent and vice president of the Metro- n Life Insurance Company, of this were arrested to-day at the of Corbin & Gaffney, Eastern gers of the Northwestern l Life Insurance Company, on a e of malicious libel. Bail was fixed dge Daniels, who issued the order of , at $2,000. The alleged libel consist- the publication of an item in the *ale*, an insurance journal of this city, issue of the 10th inst., to the effect that & Gaffney had bribed some of the of the Metropolitan to furnish them information from that office, and for ation of which Knapp and Hegeman leged to be responsible. Damages id at $100,000.

SUSPENDED NEW HAVEN BANK.

v HAVEN, CONN., September 28.—Supreme Court to-day appointed r Osborne and W. C. Crum receivers Townsend Savings bank. The con- of the bank is not so bad as has been , and the receivers hope to preserve n institution and pay all the liabili- but it will be the work of some time.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ident Grant visited Wall street yes- .

op Cummins lectured in Washing- nday evening and last night.

Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *ercial*, has arrived at New York from pe.

Supreme Court of California has d the Local Option law of that State stitutional.

Gould has given twenty-five hun- dollars to the Nebraska sufferers by asshoppers.

steamers City of Mexico, from Ha- and Deutschland, from Bremen, rrived at New York.

re was a destructive storm at Charles- outh Carolina, yesterday. Portions battery were washed away.

Twenty-third regiment, United infantry, lately arrived at Omaha Arizona, is under orders for New Or-

ong the passengers by the steamer a, which sailed from Queenstown w York last Sunday, was Miss Neil- he actress.

ident Grant, Mr. Jewell and General ck saw Mark Twain's "Gilded Age" w York last night. The President per- complimented Mr. Raymond on rformance of *Colonel Sellers*.

n Pinkerton announces that he and tective force will relinquish the d reward of twenty thousand dollars ybody who will give them informa- which shall lead to the recovery of st of Charlie Ross and the capture of ductors.

Chicagos and Athletics played eight gs at Philadelphia yesterday, at the of which the score stood 7 to 7. On inth inning the Athletics scored two, Chicagos playing carelessly to throw ame into the dark. The umpire re- to call the game and, the Chicagos re- to play, decided the game in favor Athletics—9 to 0.

Senator Carl Schurz.

ANOTHER SPEECH ON LOUISIANA.

Reiteration of His Objections to Marshal Packard.

MASON, MO., September 28.—Senator Schurz to-day addressed a mass meeting here on State and national politics, and in the course of his speech made the following remarks on the correspondence between Marshal Packard and General Emory, in Louisiana.

"I notice that General Emory, with commendable spirit, repels the idea that United States troops could be used for political purposes. No doubt he describes the sentiments of the honest soldiers correctly, when he says such an attempt would be resented by them with indignation. For this I honor him. I should be the last man to cast any slur upon the honorable spirit and good faith of the true soldier. But I submit that General Emory's protestation does not meet the case. He says, in his letter to Marshal Packard, that he does not see how United States troops can be used for political purposes. Just there is the trouble. I venture to say that Marshal Packard, in his capacity as party manager, does see many things which General Emory cannot see, just because the latter is an honest soldier and not a party manager. Campaign managers of the Packard stamp are apt to see many things which the honest soldier may find it difficult to appreciate. We remember the use United States troops were put to in the Kellogg usurpation in 1872. For weeks they had to stand guard over the State House, while a State Government and Legislature were put in power which had not the least evidence of an election by the people, but were virtually created by an act of the grossest usurpation on the part of Judge Durell. The honest soldier may not have seen the outrageous character of that proceeding, or he may have been indignant at it; but he had simply to obey orders. The party managers in Louisiana—and among them Marshal Packard—knew how to obtain orders for the honest soldier then, and they may try on some plausible pretext to obtain orders for a kindred purpose now, which the honest soldier will have to obey. Indignation or no indignation, or they may use the latitude of their power to make arrangements themselves. The soldier will have to play a part without being able to see through it. I hope they will be as successful as they were in 1872, but however that may be, I say again, inasmuch as it is of the highest importance that the people of Louisiana not only should have a fair election, but also be made to feel and believe that they have one, no man who was an accomplice of the usurpation of 1872 and who at this time is the manager of a political party during the pending election, and especially of that party for whose benefit the usurpation in 1872 was accomplished, should have the least influence over the employment of United States troops in that election, because such a man cannot inspire confidence. But I go further. We learn through the papers that the opponents of the Kellogg government, who but recently, after a successful revolution with ten thousand armed men at their command, dutifully bowed down before a corporal's guard under the National flag, and promptly submitted to the reinstatement of Kellogg, have been making an honorable and loyal effort to secure a fair election. In their conferences with the chiefs of the Kellogg party they proposed that the Returning Board should be composed of two members from each party, and that the fifth should be designated by the two parties together, as a sort of an umpire, and I understand the opponents of Kellogg agreed that this umpire might be taken from the Republican ranks, provided he had the character of a fair and just man. This was no captious demand, for it is well known that in Louisiana elections are apt to be decided, not by the people who cast the votes, but by the party managers and their tools, who count and return the votes. The granting of such a request was, therefore, not only proper but absolutely necessary to produce confidence and good feeling. Even many prominent men of the Kellogg party recognized the evident fitness of the proposed arrangement; but, as the newspapers inform us, there was one man opposing it to the last, even against his party friends—one man who strenuously insisted that the party managers and their tools should keep the power of counting and returning the votes and thus deciding the election. That man was Marshal Packard. Mr. Packard is an officer of the National Government. As such, and through his assistants, he exercises in Louisiana great power in the name of the National Government. He represents the authority, and is supposed in a great measure to represent the sentiments of the National Government, and when such a Federal officer at the same time plays the part of party manager in a State, and stands up as the principal and perhaps the only obstacle to an arrangement so necessary for securing a fair election; so eminently proper and just that every fair-minded man would unhesitatingly accept it; so evidently conclusive to peace, order, good feeling and good government, that every friend of fair dealing and of Democratic institutions—nay, every patriotic American—will cordially applaud it; then such a man does not only not inspire, but he does not deserve confidence, and it is for the National Government to consider whether such a man, aside from the control of troops in a contested election, can be intrusted with the representative authority of the National Government in any manner or sense at all. It is of the highest importance that now, more than ever, the whole people of Louisiana be inspired with new confidence in the fairness, justice and good will of the National Government, but the performances and present attitude of Marshal Packard, clothed as he is with Federal authority and wielding so much of the Federal power, is surely calculated to create intense distrust, instead of confidence—resentment instead of affection. The condition of things in Louisiana is critical, and this United States officer has been persistently in the way of a fair, just, satisfactory solution of the most essential part of the pending difficulties. His very existence as a United States officer puts the National Government in a light in which, as I respectfully suggest, for its own honor and for the public good, it cannot well afford to appear. I affirm that what I say does not spring from a spirit of factious fault-finding, nor do I speak as an advocate of one party or the other. I have declared myself explicitly against the admission of the right of self-help by force, because it would produce a condition of anarchy fatal to republican institutions and must be repressed. I shall be the last man to encourage the spirit of self-help by force on a Republican by anything I say. But I protest, on the other hand, against anything calculated to provoke that dangerous spirit by an unjust use of power. I speak for the cause of justice, peace, fair dealing, fraternal accord and good government all over the land; and in the name of justice, peace, fair dealing, fraternal accord and good government, I repeat what I said at St. Louis: I am sure the whole country would cordially applaud an order from the President relieving Marshal Packard of his official duties."

CHICAGO.

The Council Take Measures Against Fire.

CHICAGO, September 28.—The city Council to-night ordered to engrossment an ordinance appropriating $264,000 for the purchase of new engines and additional apparatus for the fire department. An ordinance was also introduced authorizing the Comptroller to negotiate a loan of five hundred thousand dollars, the amount to be used in puting down additional water mains in the business part of the city. This ordinance was referred to the Committee on Finance, who, it is understood, will report favorably on it, and its passage is deemed certain.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Fatal Brawl at Seymour, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SEYMOUR, IND., September 28, 1874.

Wm. McGrath got into a drunken row last night, at North Vernon, with his wife and another female living with him, during which both women were badly bruised up and Mrs. McGrath had an arm broken. McGrath was found in the yard dead, with his gun lying near him. It is supposed he discharged the gun accidentally while using it as a club. The Coroner's jury has not yet returned a verdict.

Attempted Wife-Murder in Shelby, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHELBY, O., September 28, 1874.

A man by the name of McKenna attempted to murder his wife while walking on the street, this evening, at about six o'clock. Fortunately the ball took effect in the lower limbs of the woman, making a serious, but not dangerous, wound. Jealousy was the cause. McKenna has not yet been arrested.

Suicide in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 28.—Samuel F. Blasdell, recently liquidating clerk at the Custom House in this city, shot himself to-day. The cause of the suicide is unknown. He was several years delivery clerk in the Western Union Telegraph office and was an old pioneer of the State.

The Great White River

is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS.
Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

A NEST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

West Virginia the Scene of Their Depredations.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS AND SEIZURES MADE.

Customs Receipts for the Month.

ABSENCE OF REGISTER ALLISON.

Report on Condition of Maryland Politics.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28, 1874.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Mr. Benson, acting Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, today received dispatches from Louisville announcing the capture of two boxes of plates and counterfeiting material. The plates were of fifty cent notes, and there was a large amount of finished and unfinished notes of that denomination; also counterfeit twenty dollar notes and fifty cent silver pieces. About the beginning of the present month a communication was received from Governor Jacobs, of West Virginia, complaining that that State was flooded with counterfeit money and asking that some measures be taken to arrest the evil and punish the offenders. The Chief of the Secret Service at once dispatched a trusty man to work the case up. The gang was evidently apprised of what was going on. The Secret Service men, however, were on the alert, and a few days ago reported the shipment of two boxes from Bristol, W. Va., to Louisville. The Chief here telegraphed to the Louisville office in the latter city to hold the boxes for charges. This gave the officer an opportunity to reach that point, and an examination of the contents of the boxes confirmed his suspicion. Before the boxes were shipped from Bristol, however, four persons implicated were captured and are now lodged in jail to await a trial. The names of the persons are withheld, as the Chief says it would raise a smell of wool.

Absence of Register Allison.

Mr. Allison, Register of the Treasury, left a few days ago on a visit to his two sons, residing in Missouri. He will be absent several weeks.

The Customs Receipts

for the present month will reach sixteen millions, coin. This is considered an excellent showing.

Maryland Politics.

The prospects of the political campaign in Maryland are reported, by Representative Albert, of the Fifth district, to be very promising of satisfactory results.

WASHINGTON, D.C., September 28, 1874.

JOSEPH H. BRADLEY RESTORED TO THE BAR.

Joseph H. Bradley, who was debarred from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia during the trial of John H. Surratt, in 1867, for alleged contempt of court, and who was afterwards charged with sending a threatening message to the Justice holding that court (Judge Fisher), was to-day restored to the list of attorneys, on motion of Thomas H. Durant. In granting the motion Chief Justice Carter said the Court had been informally advised of this motion, and they had unanimously agreed to grant it. They considered that whatever had passed had been abundantly atoned for, and they should welcome Mr. Bradley as a member of the bar with pleasure. The court room was filled by members of the bar, who, with the greatest unanimity, applauded the remarks of the Court and gathered around Bradley to congratulate him.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Court Proceedings --- Political --- The Crops.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
BLAIRSVILLE, PA., September 28, 1874.

The regular term of the County Courts commenced to-day. The civil list is quite large, and there being but one week of court at this term, and as we are informed that the Quarter Session list is very large, there will be few if any of the civil cases tried. Although a number of them are old cases, and many cases thus set down for trial are *non prossed* and others continued by consent, and others settled, so that the list is frequently cut down to very few in the criminal list there are several cases of importance which will be tried, and these will require some time. Judges Logan, Diltz and Irwin and presiding.

Politics are warming up quite little of late—not, however, as to county offices, but as to Congress and State Senate. We stated before that the status of matters would seem to indicate that Mr. Wilson would be the nominee for Senate. Weare, however, informed, by what we take to be good authority, that matters are assuming a new aspect, and that Colonel Porter's chances have so brightened up as to lead his friends to believe that he will be nominated at the next meeting of the conferees without any trouble. Of course our choice is for the Colonel; he has been tried and found to be an honest, earnest and industrious officer, and has rendered entire satisfaction in his commitments, and this we affirm without fear of contradiction. The Congressional and Senatorial districts are composed of different counties, and we cannot see the policy in the argument advanced, that Indiana county has the candidate for Congress and should give way to one of the other counties for the candidate for Senate. We know of no man in the county who could command as many votes as Colonel Porter. He is truly the strongest man we have. Mr. Winslow is said to be a first-class gentleman, eminently qualified for the position. 'Tis well that all these allegations are true, for the people want good men in our legislative halls, and in the event of the election of either of these gentlemen, the wishes of the people of the district would be gratified.

We have been favored with another splendid rain, which will materially invigorate the grain that has needed it since it was sown. Farmers have commenced gathering apples and making cider. The latter promises very plenty, and of course the latter depends on the magnitude of the crop. Peaches were never known to be so plenty, and are a drug in the market. This is also true of the grape crop. Buckwheat will be good, and the corn crop also. The potato crop will not be a full one, but in some localities there will be plenty, and very good.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the Lower Lakes rising, followed by falling barometer, northerly winds, lower temperatures and clear or partly cloudy weather. Over the Ohio Valley, stationary or rising barometer, lower temperatures, northeast to northwest winds and generally clear weather. Over the Middle States falling barometer, increasing northeasterly winds, lower temperatures, cloudy and rain.

Midnight Bulletin.
September 28, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	30.01	58	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.86	58	.....	Fair.
Davenport	30.07	56	W.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.03	54	.....	Clear.
Fort Sully	29.92	66	S. W.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.91	54	N.	Clear.
Keokuk	29.93	56	.....	Clear.
La Crosse	29.95	56	S. W.	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.96	57	.....	Clear.
Louisville	29.88	57	W.	Clear.
Memphis	30.03	58	.....	Clear.
Nashville	29.94	54	N. W.	Clear.
Omaha	29.86	53	S. W.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.74	56	N. W.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	29.96	61	.....	Clear.
St. Paul	30.01	61	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.84	53	.....	Clear.
Yankton	30.08	61	N.	Clear.
North Platte	29.85	58	.....	Clear.
	29.93	60	S.	Clear.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
Room 23, First National Bank,
PITTSBURGH, PA., September 28, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29.77	54	93	N. W.	Fresh.	L. rain.
2 P. M.	29.70	58	93	N.	Gentle	L. rain.
9 P. M.	29.75	56	80	N.	Light.	Cloudy

Mean. barom	29.74	Highest therm	62
Mean therm	57	Lowest therm	54
Rainfall	86		

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Serv. U. S. A., Obs.

Duff's College.

Evening Sessions commence Monday October 5th. Young men engaged during the day have an opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of bookkeeping, penmanship, and arithmatic in the evening. Tu. Th. S.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Austria.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION NEXT YEAR.

VIENNA, September 28.—The Austrian Government will dispatch an expedition to the Arctic regions next year, to ascertain whether the land discovered by the expedition just returned and named Francis Joseph's land, is a portion of the continent or an island. The expedition will be divided, one half going by the way of Siberia and the other via Greenland.

FERENEZ DEAK REPORTED DYING.

VIENNA, September 28.—It is rumored that Deak, the Hungarian statesmen, is at the point of death.

France.

MAINE ET LOIRE ELECTION.

PARIS, September 28.—Additional returns of the voting yesterday in the Department of Maine et Loire, for a member of the Assembly, are in favor of DeMaille, the Republican candidate. It is probable he is elected.

England.

"MARK LANE EXPRESS" REPORTS.

LONDON, September 29.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the crop prospects, says: "The recent rains have materially benefited the root crops. There has been too much rain, however, for late potatoes, which have shown the commencement of disease, and this will cause a greater demand upon the lower description of wheat and prevent their further depreciation. Grass possesses the verdure of spring, which will help growers to carry their stock through the winter, notwithstanding the deficiency in the hay and straw crops. The wheat trade shows neither encouraging nor discouraging features. Prices in France are still lower, but elsewhere on the Continent they are unchanged, except at Odessa, where the market is firmer, in the hope that the fine quantity of crop will eventually receive better prices."

MACMAHON TO THE POPE.

LONDON, September 29.—A special from Rome to the *Morning Post* says the French Ambassador has presented to the Pope a letter from President MacMahon, announcing the withdrawal of the man-of-war Orinoque from Civita Vecchia.

NEUTRALITY OF FRANCE ENFORCED.

LONDON, September 29, 5:30 A. M.—The people at Bayonne refuse to sell coal for the German men-of-war, and the latter will not go to that port, as they intended, their commander deeming it prudent not to give cause for trouble.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 28.—Arrived out—Steamships Australia, Cuba, Hohenzollern, Belgic and State of Virginia, from New York, and Atlas and Peruvian from Quebec.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 28, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £51,000. Consols for money and account, 93⅞. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 108⅝; do 1867, 109¾; 10-40's, 104⅜; new 5's, 104⅝. New York Central, 98; Erie, 20⅝; preferred, 50. Illinois Central, 128. Sugar 27s 3d@27s 6d.

PARIS, September 28.—Rentes 62 francs 80 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 28.—United States bonds—5-20's 1862, 98⅝.

STATE NEWS.

Columbia county buckwheat crop is a failure.

Prime timothy hay sells for $15 a ton in Reading.

Philadelphia delaines are driving out the imported.

York has a new daily paper—the *Evening Telegram*.

They are organizing new praying bands in Philadelphia.

Hickory Run, Columbia county, boasts of a wintergreen distillery.

Jubilee Gilmore will manage a concert in Reading on the 7th prox.

The Philadelphia hosiery mills have generally shut down to half time.

Pennsylvania has 7,000,000,000 feet of hemlock timber, and 4,000,000,000 feet of hard wood.

They tell terrible stories about the treatment given paupers in the Clinton county poor house.

The steamship Pennsylvania sailed from Philadelphia on Saturday, with over 400 passengers.

The convicted liquor sellers of Williamsport were fined amounts ranging from $50 to $150 each.

Mr. John Roach, of Chester, suggests cooperative stores to his workmen as a means of economizing in the purchase of their supplies.

A swindler, representing himself as an agent of the "American Gift Enterprise," is going about the country swindling those who are foolish enough to be swindled.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have purchased the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, a nearly completed enterprise intended to open another route to Lake Erie. It will now be finished to Niagara next year.

Dr. Paine, of the once defunct, and now resuscitated Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, will resume his position of dean in that institution very shortly.

David Seiple, of Pottstown, Montgomery county, was arrested the other day on a charge of forging a note for one hundred and ten dollars, which he had discounted at a savings bank in Phœnixville.

A farmer named Irwin, of Mapleton Station, Blair county, tried to occupy the railroad track to the exclusion of the passing train. The earthly places which knew Mr. Irwin will know him no more forever.

Henry Deitrick, a Hazleton rough, who was found guilty in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of larceny, robbery and arson, has been sentenced to seventeen years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The *Ledger* says that a new social club in Pottstown recently observed the bit of an augur coming through the door of their room. There was "a woman at the bottom of it." She only wanted to "see what they did in there."

An old woman called at a house in Meadville, the other night, and begged for some food, but a plate of cakes being set before her, she threw it into the face of the lady of the house and rushed out crying, "Meat, meat! darn your old dough!"

Daniel Sourbier, son of Daniel Sourbier, of York, has been missing for the last two months. He was last seen in the direction of Wrightsville. He is four feet three inches high, rather stout for his age, light hair; when last seen he wore a Kentucky jean suit and a cap.

A Chester county editor who took fifteen dollars worth of patent medicine in pay for an advertisement three years ago, says he was swindled the worst kind, because he has not been sick since. Which is pretty convincing proof that he has never swallowed any of the medicine.

The rural prophets are drawing inspiration from husks. They say the coming winter will be a severe one, as the corn husks are unusually thick, an unfailing sign. City people disposed to worry about it are advised to comfort themselves by considering the price of ice this summer.

Daniel Shears, aged twenty-eight, attempted an outrage upon the person of a young lady in Athens township, Bradford county, on the 7th inst. The villain was luckily discovered, caught and lodged in jail. The brother of the outraged lady inflicted six severe gashes with a knife upon the person of Shears.

The investigating committee which looked into the affairs of the Womelsdorf Orphans' Home have made a report "whitewashing" all concerned in the outrages, except one farm laborer. The most gentle censure possible was passed upon the female teacher who "bossed" the hanging of the little girl.

In speaking of the coal trade, the Pottsville *Miner's Journal* says, the Associated Coal Companies have announced an advance of fifteen cents per ton on coal for the month of October. It is believed that the market will take the quantity of coal offered in October without limiting the supply at competing points.

The following is worthy of imitation, by those interested in such matters, in every county in the State. A lady in Bucks county made her will on the 6th of August of the present year; she died on the 16th of August; her will was proved on the 4th of September, and the executor filed his final settlement on the 16th of the same month.

A rinderpest has lately been manifested in the interior counties of this State. Particularly in Montgomery, Bucks, Lancaster and Delaware, the horned cattle are afflicted and in many cases the disease has proved fatal. Much alarm is manifested among farmers and graziers, particularly so as the cause of the disease has not been thus far ascertained, and its effects seem to be contagious.

The Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is sending instructions to its representatives in the various counties, to give friendly notice to all drovers, dealers and others to abstain from the practive of muzzling calves, or otherwise preventing them from obtaining proper nourishment; and if this caution is disregarded, to promptly prosecute any one coming under their notice.

A dozen ladies of a neighboring town organized a "Stay-at-Home Club," a few weeks ago, and the other day one of the members thought she would steal out and make a short call on a sister member who resides just across the street. As might have been expected, she didn't find her in. Then she called on all the other members, one after another, and didn't find them at home, either. Now she is mad, and says she will leave the club unless the name is changed.—*Norristown Herald.*

Attention, veterans of the late war. We are authorized to state that a meeting of the survivors of the 110th and 84th infantry regiments, 2d and 22d cavalry regiments, and all other veterans of the late war, who live in this vicinity, will take place in Caldwell's Hall, Tyrone, at one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon next, for the purpose of taking the first steps in arranging for a grand reunion at this place some time during the present autumn. Let all the "old vets" turn out.—*Tyrone Herald.*

Referring to the settlement of strikes by arbitration, the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says: "If nations have found out the efficacy of the system and abide by the ruling of courts chosen by themselves, we cannot see why working men and their employers should not deem it the best method of adjusting their difficulties. The Lancashire cotton-spinners have taken the lead and established a valuable precedent, which we hope all branches of trade in this country, in which strikes have been accustomed periodically to occur, will not be slow to follow."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that the infant mortality in that city during the summer months is great enough in proportion to the whole mortality to excite considerable attention, and the records of such mortality in hospitals and foundling asylums is still more alarming. But we have never before seen such statistics as have been presented at an investigation into the management of the Foundling Farm, at the Flatbush county house, New York. The assistant in charge of the foundling room testified that there were thirty-six babies at the farm two months ago, and there are now three there, all the rest having died.

We have received from Messrs. Kay & Brother, law publishers, Philadelphia, a copy of a new publication to be issued every Thursday, commencing October 1, 1874, which is entitled "Weekly Notes of Cases," and contains the rulings in cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the county courts of Philadelphia and the United States District and Circuit Courts for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. This is an excellent publication and will meet the wants of the profession, by giving important information not found in more elaborate reports. It is published at five dollars per year.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says: The will of the late ex-President Buchanan named Wm. B. Reed as the editor of his memoirs, and devised six thousand dollars for his compensation. Only the latter part of this provision has been carried into effect, and the executors, finding that there was no prospect of getting the memoirs prepared, have very judiciously placed the necessary documents and other material in the hads of Hon. John Cadwalader, who has now been for some months industriously at work upon them, and will undoubtedly produce results which will form a most valuable contribution to the history of the critical period of the Buchanan administration.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* makes the following report of the local tobacco market: "Of the new crop, perhaps a hundred acres have been sold on the field at an average of 5 cents a pound for fillers and 12 for wrappers. The greater part of the early planted tobacco has been already cut. That which was planted late is generally small and backward, and will not, most likely, come to maturity before the early frosts catch it, unless there be very soon a good soaking rain. Under the most favorable circumstances the crop of 1874 will scarcely exceed 8,000 cases, and unless the weather shall be much more favorable than it has hitherto been, will not reach that figure by one or two thousand cases."

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* gives this warning: There is a chap traveling round the country representing himself as a minister of the M. E. Church, and in distress from the loss of his pocket book. Sometimes he assumes the name of a reverend of Shamokin, Pa. He is of pleasing address and generally scoops in the conniding ministry to whom he talks "agrarian." He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, sandy, fair complexion, and whiskers. Hair, a little darker and somewhat curly; frank, open countenance, neatly dressed in a fine gold watch and chain apparently gold, ready and pleasant spoken; in every way the air of a gentleman and minister perfectly familiar with Methodist policy and nomenclature.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, writing from Richland Center, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, tells that "the tragedian Fechter lives near us upon his farm, which he owns, and is only two miles from here, near the village of California. We have driven past his place and seen him and his wife about sitting down to their evening meal. The window was open and a lamp upon the table, which threw a glimmering light over her. Last winter, Wilkie Collins visited Fechter and completed his last novel in a small house in Fechter's yard. The groom for his pair of barnyard filled with stacks of hay. He has recently returned from San Francisco, where he played a six week's engagement, and was unfortunate enough to be robbed of a casket of jewels valued at $6,000, which was taken from the green room."

TEMPERANCE AFFAIRS.

Meeting Yesterday—The Pavilion Meeting—The Vacancies On The Ticket.

Yesterday morning the regular weekly meeting of the Allegheny County Temperance Alliance was held. T. H. Rabe, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Finley handed in the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Prohibition party has been and ever will be the advocate of honesty and economy, as well as sobriety, in the administration of all public interests.

Resolved, That we solemnly and earnestly protest against prodigal use of evils and the extravagant expenditure of public funds in the various counties, to give friendly notice to all drovers, dealers and others to abstain from the practive of muzzling calves, or otherwise preventing them from obtaining proper nourishment; and if this caution is disregarded, to promptly prosecute any one coming under their notice.

Resolved, That we call upon the next Legislature, irrespective of its political complexion, to adjust the salaries of all municipal officers, and to frame a just and equitable tax law to regulate taxation, and by all suitable means endeavor to reduce the cost of maintaining our State and municipal government.

Rev. Miller desired to know something about the praise-meeting to be held on sabbath week, in Barnum's pavilion, and a general discussion followed upon this subject, General Lane leading. He was in favor of the meeting being held in the pavilion, and also of Mr. Barnum addressing the meeting.

A prolonged and rather heated discussion ensued as to the propriety of inviting Mr. Barnum to speak at the meeting, but no definite result was reached. At the conclusion of the discussion, the meeting adjourned.

Immediately afterwards the friends of Prohibition held a meeting in the Alliance rooms, Mr. Baird Chairman of the Committee on Vacancies, reported that after due consideration by his committee, it was thought best to make no nominations whatever, either on the other side of the river or on this side.

Mr. Swoyer, of the Committee, upon being asked what he had done about the "call" to Mr. Purviance for State Senator (South Side), said that he had done nothing so far, and hadn't taken it (the call) to his office.

The report of the committee was finally accepted and adopted, and it was decided that the matter of filling the Congressional vacancy on the North Side be left to the voters of that district. And to further this matter the following committee was appointed take matters in hand: Messrs. Swoyer, Gallagher and Gillespie.

And it was further moved that this committee go to work and have the tickets printed forthwith.

Mr. Kirk presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the temperance women to organize throughout the county in such a manner as to be sure of a vigilance committee of at least six ladies to stand at the election polls during the whole day of election to urge voters to cast their vote for the Prohibition ticket.

On motion of Mrs. Allen, this committee was further increased to twelve on election day.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL.

The Property Knocked Down at $4,325 per acre.

Messrs. Drape & Co., the indefatigable auctioneers, of Allegheny, tried their hands again, yesterday, at selling the Marine Hospital grounds and buildings. The sale took place at noon, at the Custom House. There was a good attendance, and the competition was spirited. The first bid was $3,000 per acre, and the sum finally realized was $4,325 per acre. The grounds embrace about four acres, and front on Beaver avenue, 375 feet, extending back to the other street about 700 feet. The purchasers were J. G. Coffin & Bro. and J. J. Hughes.

The Feast of Tabernacles, which began on Friday last, and will close at the end of eight days, is being observed by the orthodox Jews of this city. The conforming regard the first and last days only of the festival as sacred, and attend the synagogue accordingly. The festival is origin in the annual harvest feast of the Jews, when they were mainly an agricultural people inhabiting Palestine.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobacc

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1874.

SEPTEMBER will go out in a blaze of speculative glory in Chicago to-morrow. It has had four "corners" in one month, in spite of a new and rigorous enactment against them—which ought certainly to satisfy the most unscrupulous of all the rogues in grain with which that city abounds.

WHEN the Ohio free traders proposed, in their platform, to put out the forges and stop the looms, the *Post* cheered their purpose as "thoroughly embracing the Democratic idea." Now, that paper declares itself in favor of Protection. If it said what it meant, then, does it mean what it says now? And if it was not then sincere, who can guarantee its sincerity now?

ONE of the worst abuses of charity which has ever taken place, consisted in the purchase of arms by McENERY'S New Orleans White Leaguers, with the money sent to that city from the North, last Spring, for the aid of the sufferers by the Mississippi flood. There is no doubt, however, that this is a veritable fact. Louisiana has bitten the hand that fed her—the basest species of ingratitude under the sun.

STANDING by the grave of the dead SUMNER, the "reformer" SCHURZ, a few months ago, solemnly pledged himself to devote the remainder of his life to completing the unfinished work of the Massachusetts statesman. How faithfully the redemption of his promise is progressing, may be inferred from the fact that at St. Louis, the other day, he publicly repudiated the measure which, of all others, Senator SUMNER held nearest his heart.

THE real cause of the existing trouble in Edgefield county, South Carolina, undoubtedly arises from the set purpose of the Democracy of that State to carry the ensuing election by force and fraud. The county borders on Georgia, and it is admitted by the special correspondent of the New York *Herald* that "truth enough can be obtained to show that the Georgians mean what they said when they asserted they would care for nine counties of South Carolina." This tells the whole story.

IN YESTERDAY'S paper we noted the departure of the new steamship "Peking" from New York for China. The *Commercial Advertiser* says of this model of marine architecture and noble product of American skill, that "it is exerting a powerful influence to arouse American merchants from an almost fatal lethargy, to inspire a new confidence and a higher ambition, until we can dispute the supremacy of the seas." When even free trade New York thus kindles with patriotic fire over the results of Pennsylvania enterprise and proficiency, it is, indeed, a happy augury for the future.

A NATIONAL Sunday League has just been organized in England, having for its object to secure the opening of libraries, museums and art galleries on Sunday. It is a good idea. The greatest of all the Apostles was in favor of being "all things to all men, if by any means he might catch some." Neither, in this age, do we know of any valid reason why the untoiling poor should not be afforded an opportunity of quietly enjoying, on their only day of leisure, the beautiful ministrations which science, art and literature furnish for our instruction and elevation, equally with the rich who are surrounded by the elegancies and refinements of their own homes.

WHILST the feeling of confidence which recently set in with regard to financial matters is steadily gaining ground, and whilst even so cautious and conservative a monetary journal as the *Financial Chronicle* is confident that "a short breathing spell is all that our industrial organism needs to enable it to resume its normal health and activity," the *Post* is apparently seeking to create the impression that business is stagnant and the industrial forces which make up our economic life paralyzed almost beyond hope of recovery. And all with a view of making a point against the hated "Radicals." Our contemporary is a very poor financial seer, but as a prophet of evil it is probably without a peer.

EDGEFIELD county, South Carolina, in which a conflict between the whites and blacks is feared, is one of the most turbulent and lawless localities to be found anywhere in the Southern States. The secession movement of that State had its inception there. It was the home of CALHOUN, BUTLER, BROOKS, and CHESTNUT, and is still the residence of BONHAM, GARY, BACON, and a number of other pestiferous rebel firebrands who are recognized leaders of the Democracy in that State. The wonder is that they have not long before precipitated the county into bloodshed. The patience and forbearance of the Republicans under the studied insolence and brutalities heaped upon them by these fellows has hardly any parallel in the South.

A NEW and promising feature in the present building operations of a number of important cities, East and West, is the construction of good but comparatively cheap houses, by employing mechanics. The low price of labor and materials enables builders to sell at reasonable figures, while they also give employment to their hands. This is a class of houses very much needed for people of moderate means, who wisely determine to live within them. The system has been practiced for many years in Philadelphia, with the best results both to the general welfare of the city and to the pecuniary advantage of enterprising builders, many of whom have amassed large fortunes in this manner. It is stated that the demand for these houses keeps full pace with the supply—and the more we have of them, the better.

CARL SCHURZ'S paper, and CARL SCHURZ himself, are very severe upon "carpet-baggers," and advise the people of Louisiana to mob them, and kill them, if need be, to get rid of them. A "carpet-bagger" in the South, is one who is not born on its soil. Any one who goes there, from the North, to live, is a "carpet-bagger," if he be a Republican; and the outcry of the South against this class applies to all those who have gone there to make it their permanent home. Now, looking at it in this view, what are Mr. CARL SCHURZ and his editor but "carpet-baggers?" They are not natives of the South, or of the country to which they have come to live; and the emigrants from the North to Louisiana have precisely the same right, and no more, to live peaceably and unmolested, in Louisiana, that CARL SCHURZ has in Missouri. There is not a particle of difference between the cases of the two; and if the New York or Pennsylvania man who has taken his money, his family and his all to Louisiana, with the intention to make that State his home, is to be hounded, mobbed and killed because he came from the North, where will Mr. SCHURZ and his German newspaper organ be, when the same rule is applied in Missouri? This outcry against the only class of men who can ever infuse new life and energy into the South, and who have a constitutional right to go there and live there, is unworthy of any one, and is particularly unworthy of those who occupy a similar position in other States.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The action of the Board of Commissioners for the Improvement of the Ohio River, at their late session at Evansville, indicates that a very desirable point has been reached in the discharge of their duties.

From 1822, when the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio began to be agitated, until now, the want of a definite plan, which would meet the requirements of the navigation, has been the chief obstacle in inducing the Government to undertake a radical system of improving the navigation of the river.

Previous to the formation of the Commission, now acting in the matter, any action upon the subject was the result of isolated local efforts, on the part of Boards of Trade in the larger cities on the Ohio, and the matter failed to assume that national importance necessary to insure from the Government a consideration commensurate with the magnitude of the interests involved. To this end the formation of a Commission by the seven Ohio States was proposed by Mr. THURSTON, the present Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Commission. That result was attained some three years since, in the appointment by each of the seven States of five Commissioners. The Commission organized as a body in September of 1871, by electing Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD as Chairman of the Board; his practical knowledge of river improvements, and his large acquaintance with the public men of the country, suggesting his fitness for the position; and in the selection of GEORGE H. THURSTON, of Pittsburgh, whose long advocacy of the Ohio improvement indicated persistent agitation of the subject on his part, as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Since then the national character of the Commission has given a weight to the presentation of the subject to the Government and Congressional Committees, and secured the first point the Commission hoped to attain—a definite and radical plan, prepared by United States engineers, under direction of the War Department. As the Government rarely if ever undertakes work the plans of which have not been prepared by its own engineers, and Congress requires from the Engineer Bureau its full indorsement of such work as it is proposed to make appropriations for, the necessity that the Commission should secure an acceptable plan, before fully bringing their weight to bear to obtain sufficient appropriations, will be seen.

Through the efforts of the Commission, Col. W. E. MERRILL, United States Engineer in charge of the Ohio river, has, under the direction of the War Department, been for three years studying up the formation of a plan, which would meet the requirements of the varied commerce of the river. Much laborious investigation, both in the United States and among the writings of eminent hydraulic engineers in France, England and Germany, and the study of river improvements now in practical use in those nations, has resulted in the recommendation by Col. MERRILL of the plan laid before the Commission at the session at Evansville, and which they have so decidedly indorsed. Singularly, this plan, although an adaptation of one in daily use on French rivers, had its germ in the old Bear Trap dam built by JOSIAH WHITE on the Lehigh river many years since. The French Government habitually sends engineers to other nations to study up the improvements that may be there in operation, with a view to progress in their own public works. Some years since such a party of French engineers visited the United States, and on their return reported that hydraulic engineering, as a science, was but little known in this country; and referred to Mr. WHITE'S Bear Trap dam as indicative of our rudimental progress. Taking, however, an idea from that, they have continued to improve upon *movable dams*, until from their best and latest constructed one Col. MERRILL has been enabled, with his other studies and conceptions, to prepare the plan the Commission recommend.

This plan is difficult to make clear in all its details without drawings. It is a movable dam, composed of a lock, a navigable pass, and a weir. The mechanical operator of this dam enables the work forming the breast, or wall, of the dam, to be laid flat with the bottom of the river, in a few moments, by the working of an iron rod, when high water is coming; leaving uninterupted navigation as though no dam existed. When the flood shall have subsided, so as to fall below the navigable six feet proposed, the work of two men for one day, or less, restores the dam to its slack-watering condition, and the navigation is resumed, by use of the locks, with six or eight feet water in the pools. Similar moveable dams have been in operation on French rivers for four or five years with complete success, and their construction is the latest result of the study and skill of the most eminent hydraulic engineers in that nation. We are informed by members of the Commission that Col. MERRILL'S explanation of his adaptation of this movable dam satisfied them that a practical and radical system for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio had been reached, which would meet the wants of all classes of commerce on the river.

The efforts of the Commission have, in the past three years, been mainly directed to obtaining from Congress examination into the national importance of the Ohio, and through the War Department such instructions to the Engineer Bureau as would cause the study, examination and results we have stated. The next step the Commission will naturally take will be to obtain a sufficient appropriation to carry out the work. In this labor their hands have been materially strengthened by the Senate Transportation Committee, whose report, made last session, most unqualifiedly recognizes the national importance of the Ohio, and the necessity that exists for the permanent improvement of its navigation. As before stated, Congress has hesitated, and very properly, to appropriate any large sums for the improvement of the Ohio, in the absence of a plan which assured such results as justified the construction of permanent works. Such a plan having been reached, the efforts of the Commission to obtain from Congress an ample appropriation, should meet a strong support from the people of the seven Ohio States. The Legislatures of those States have by joint resolutions fully recognized the authority of the Commissioners as a joint official body, and any further action of the people that can add to their weight in urging this great national work upon Congress should be taken. Receiving no compensation for their time or labors, a hearty co-operation of the public in their work is something the Commissioners have the right to look for, and which it is but just that they should receive.

THE BONN CONGRESS.

As a sign of the times, the late Ecclesiastical Congress at Bonn is well worthy of attention. Like the Evangelical Alliance and some other religious conventions that might be mentioned, the Bonn Congress indicates the prevailing tendency of the churches towards union, and it is the more interesting because the religious organizations represented in it have, to a considerable extent, kept aloof from other movements to which this tendency has given rise. Dr. DOELLINGER was the originator of the Bonn meeting, and, as principal of a committee formed for the purpose, he sent invitations requesting the attendance of ecclesiastics of the different denominations which seemed to him capable of union. In response to these invitations sixty clergymen met together, representing various confessions in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, England, France, Russia, Greece and the United States. The last named country, as some readers must have noticed, was represented by Bishop KERFOOT, of Pittsburgh. In fact, the Bishop's little speech, in which he expressed his sympathy with the object of the Congress and his hope of its prosperity, has been extensively published in the secular as well as the religious papers. This speech, however, was couched in general terms, and conveyed no distinct idea of the precise object of the Bonn Congress to those who had not given particular attention to the subject. Some will therefore be interested to learn that Dr. DOELLINGER hopes finally to place the Old Catholic Church in union more or less intimate with all the churches which were invited to participate in the meeting at Bonn. The common ground upon which they may unite, Dr. DOELLINGER thinks, may be found in the religious doctrines and worship of the Church of the first six centuries. If the Old Catholics believe and worship as the universal, that is, the Catholic Church believed and worshipped before the Oriental Church separated from the Church of the West, why should not the Greek Church of to-day recognize the Old Catholics as sound in the faith, and therefore entitled to full communion? As Dr. DOELLINGER is profoundly conversant with ecclesiastical history, it is not to be supposed that he indulges any chimerical hopes or cherishes any absurd plans with reference to the proposed union. He evidently believes that, as to the doctrine of the sacraments, the Old Catholics agree essentially with Greek Christians. According to a recently published "interview" with him, the Doctor thinks that, in the matter of "communion under both species," the Old Catholics would be willing to concede the point; while as to the difference of view between the two churches on the subject of the procession of the Holy Ghost, he is of opinion that it presents no insuperable difficulty in the way of union. The Old Catholics, of course, hold the Catholic doctrine that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son, whereas the Greeks reject *filioque* from the creed, holding that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father alone. Concerning this difference, once deemed so important, Dr. DOELLINGER thinks it easy to show that the difference is not real but apparent only—merely variant modes of apprehending a common thought.

The Doctor, we are told, is less hopeful of adjusting the differences between the Old Catholics and the Church of England. He believes, however, that the Thirty-nine Articles present a basis for mutual agreement. But he does not think the present state of things in the English Church favorable to attempts of the kind. As to the devotees of form and ceremony among the English clergy and people, with them, he says, the Old Catholics have no sympathy, while the Ritualist controversy alone suffices to prevent any serious consideration of the subject of union. From the United States Dr. DOELLINGER expects little support for the Old Catholics, as there, he says, the Episcopal Church is the only church in which exist the fundamental conditions for an approximation of the two bodies, and besides, Americans in general do not appreciate or comprehend the aggressive character of Ultramontanism and the consequent necessity of the Old Catholic movement. At least that seems to be the meaning of the Doctor's remark.

If the "interview" to which we refer is genuine, it certainly shows that Dr. DOELLINGER is not moved by enthusiasm in his harmonizing labors. It indicates clearly enough, what indeed was well known otherwise, that the Doctor expects no immediate results from the deliberations of his congress. Still doubtless he does not regard himself as working in vain or merely beating the air. A score of years, a long period in the life of a man, is a moment in the life of the church, and there is plenty of time ahead, in which the project started at Bonn, of the union of all the churches governed by bishops and holding the sacramental system and yet refusing allegiance to Rome, may be carried on to maturity and consummation, if such is its destiny. On so high a subject we venture to express no very confident opinion. We have, however, strong doubts. We suspect indeed that one of Dr. DOELLINGER'S compatriots nearly hits the truth when he says, that the Doctor, while free from all forms of quixotism and also deeply learned in church history, is yet so dominated by notions derived from his Catholic education as to be unable either to grasp or measure the difficulties which oppose the combination which he desires to effect. Thus it is probable that he ascribes to other churchmen brought up in Protestantism his own habit of regarding visible unity as essential to the reality and power of the church. It is probable that he assumes in many a longing for visible union which they do not feel, and a readiness for the sake of it to make concessions which do not exist, which in fact, if brought to the test, they would pronounce with some contempt. Look for example at the earnest and prolonged efforts put forth to unite the Lutherans and the Reformed in Prussia, and at the unsatisfactory results. Look also in England at the abortive efforts to unite the Methodist societies with the Establishment; evidently there is no such pining for union there as one might have expected on abstract grounds. As to the schismatic church, as they call it in Rome, that ancient Greek church which still proudly calls itself the "Church of the East," its recognized name before its separation from the Latin Church of the West, most likely Dr. DOELLINGER in his study has failed to comprehend its spirit or he would not expect its hierarchy and priesthood to make in favor of Bishop REINKENS any concessions which they have disdained to make in deference to the mighty Bishop of Rome. To expect them to accept that heterodox and monstrous phrase as it seems to them—*filioque*—is a little too much. Many years must pass away first, we may rest assured.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Toombs should retire inside of his name.

The less men think, the more they talk. Watterson is still jabbering.

We are afraid that Snags didn't succeed in finding any trout, after all.

Jay Gould, it is said, has already become tired of his wheezy Reid organ.

The *Tribune* and some other New York ladies are opposed to Governor Dix.

The Southern White Leaguers have stolen the Northern portion of the Democratic party.

Reciprocity with this country is again urged earnestly by the press of the Sandwich Islands.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* is a frothy newspaper which appears to take its cue in politics from Beelzebub.

The use of carrier pigeons for press purposes in Europe is on the increase, and the breed is rapidly improving.

And no wonder. Cincinnatians who want to sleep o'nights are on the war-path after the steam whistle demon.

A large number of colonists, altogether about a thousand families, will leave Chicago for Colorado early next month.

The Japanese regard the comet, which is now visible to them, as foreshadowing a favorable issue to the Formosa war.

Republicans should be on the alert from this time until the day of election. Democracy deserves a Waterloo defeat.

Petitions are in circulation praying Congress to make the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, a national holiday.

The New York *Herald* contains the startling intelligence that the "Vicar of Bray is dead." Senator Fenton still lives, however.

Andy Johnson is shortly to make a speech on the great industries of the country, having concluded to let the Constitution rest for a while.

A Southern paper admires Jeff. Davis because he has always been "true to him self." It might admire Beelzebub for the same reason.

Texas is making very commendable advancement in manufactures, among which are iron, of which she produces a very superior quality.

Statistics of the Cumberland coal trade show that the total shipments have decreased this year, as compared with last year, 94,852 tons.

According to a recent German authority, it is beyond dispute that America was discovered by a party of Buddhist priests in the fifth century.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* writes of the new free-love island of "Valcour, as a valuable valve." Just so. Brooklyn neglected to "valve" the thing.

St. Louis is reviving her claims to advantages over Chicago in the matter of furnishing railroad facilities between the West and the East.

The plague has broken out in Egypt in a village where all the water in use was filtered through a graveyard. Another argument for cremation.

Over six hundred entries have been made for the great rifle match of to-day, the time fixed for the annual meeting of the American Rifle Association.

The New York Board of Health recommends the disuse of candy, because it "blunts the appetite for nutritious food and impairs digestion."

Money, somewhere. Last month, Stewart's New York retail establishment sent out ten thousand packages more than ever before during August.

Probably there is no better illustration of the truth of the doctrine of total depravity than the present mania of the opposition press for political slander.

The land which the Austrian exploring expedition has discovered near the North Pole consists of two parts, separated by a sound thirty-nine miles broad.

The Democracy boast that they are going to carry Pennsylvania. It is very doubtful, however, whether Pennsylvania is willing to carry the Democracy.

There are 286,444 children between the ages of five and eighteen years in the State of New York, twenty-five per cent. of whom attend no school of any kind.

A National Hay Fever Association has been formed to collect and compare notes on the malady and its cause. It has nothing to do with Granger politicians, however.

Commerce. New York has eighteen lines of trans-Atlantic steamships, employing from 170 to 180 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage measurement of over 500,000 tons.

The result of the International rifle contest at Creedmoor will be to give an impulse to military rifle shooting in this country, the force of which it is hard to estimate.

Under the new postal law, by which newspapers are to pay two cents a pound and magazines three, it is expected that $650,000 will be collected in New York city alone.

The proprietors of a New York hotel have actually written to a guest that an umbrella he recently left in a room at their hotel is at his disposal. What is the world coming to?

The editor of the *Courier-Journal* admits that he has been in a lunatic asylum for the last forty years. We knew he had lived in Kentucky nearly all his life, but didn't think he was quite so old.

A Portland, Maine, Judge sent several men to jail at Auburn, the other day, because they would have employment there, whereas they would be idle in the Portland jail. And the Judge was right.

A Chicago paper heads a local article: "The McQuaide Murder—The Man Not Expected to Live." Most people think that a man ceases to live as soon as he is murdered, and that he is not murdered until he dies.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BODY AND MIND. By Henry Maudsley, M. D., author of "Physiology and Pathology of the Mind," etc. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

In this volume we have three lectures on "Body and Mind," with a lecture on "Conscience and Organization," and essays on "Hamlet" and "Swedenborg." The chief idea is an inquiry into the connection and mutual influence between Body and Mind, especially in reference to mental disorders. The work is therefore divided into two parts—lectures and essays. It is a work of rare merit, and the product of a highly cultivated scientist. It treats of the physical condition of mental function in health; forms of degeneracy of mind and relations to the nervous system; relation of wasted bodily states to disordered mental functions, closing with the lecture on "Conscience and Organization." The essays, "Hamlet," "Swedenborg," the "Theory of Vitality," and the "Limits of Philosophical Inquiry" are varied, but bearing upon points at issue. Without concurring with the views of the distinguished author, the reader must acknowledge the ability in which these questions are presented.

ATHERSTONE PRIORY. By L. N. Comyer, author of Ellice. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

For delicacy and purity of thought, this story of English life is pre-eminent. Rarely have we been so fascinated and wrought upon as in the perusal of this charming tale. The heroine around which so much beauty of person and simplicity, and purity of heart clustered, was a wayward girl in an old physician's family, who occupied an ancient priory. Wayward in action without intending it, and when she was brought to account, in her confession she more vividly revealed the glowing simplicities of her pure and noble nature. Sprightly and charming as she was, she was tamed into loving one nearly double her age, and the very opposite of her nature. This maiden, girl—wife very soon after her marriage—was rudely and falsely slandered and her young life, opening so brilliantly in wedded love, before a year expired was laid to rest. The story is chaste and free from all indelicacies on the most delicate things, and so touching that the reader cannot feel stoical, but tender.

NO ALTERNATIVE. A Novel. By Annie Thomas (Mrs. Pardon Cudlip). Author of "Played Out," "He Cometh Not, She Said," etc. Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This romance pictures English life in a form that commands the attention of the reader. The episodes of two young women, "Mabel" and "Harty," reveals the strange things that occur in some phases of society. The author had previously earned encomiums as a writer of fiction, and "No Alternative" is not likely to tarnish her fair name. It is one of the excellent class of romances, issuing from this house, which has received so much commendation by the lovers of high-toned fiction.

THE SECOND WIFE. A Romance. From the German of E. Marlitt, author of "The Old Mam'selle's Secret." By Mrs. A. L. Wister. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Those who have read "Countess Gisela," and other works of E. Marlitt, a German writer of superior merit, will at once find interest in "The Second Wife." It is, in brief, a charming story—the "old, old story" of two people who never imagined, on first acquaintance, that they could love each other sufficiently as to form a life association, but they did, and the ending is romantic enough. The title of the book is suggestive, and the verdict is, that it is a charming love story—more, it is a work of rare excellence in plot, tone and language.

THE MAMBI-LAND; or, Adventures of a *Herald* Correspondent in Cuba. By James J. O'Kelly. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

No one who reads this book will refuse to concede, that one with so much pluck as Mr. O'Kelly has shown, is undeserving of great consideration for any information that may appear in this hastily gotten up work. The writer undertook the perilous service of representing the *Herald* in Cuba, when he knew his pathway was beset with danger. His hairbreadth experience, from the time he entered the headquarters of Cespedes, until he was captured by the Cubans, are delineated in an intensely interesting form. The narrative at any time would be interesting, but at this period, while the death struggle for ascendency exists, the story will excite more interest than usual. It gives such a faithful reflection of things, as they exist in "Mambi-Land," that the reader will be charmed with the various phases of life so graphically portrayed.

LITTLE BOOTS. By Jennie Harrison, author of "The Old Back Room," etc. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

We have here a delightful story of a young child dedicated to God in infancy by baptism, who subsequently entered the ministry. It appears his first little boots, "worn when his feet always went straight," were kept and treasured by his devoted mother, and in subsequent life they were shown him by his mother, through whose wise counsels, gentle influences and careful training he was led on safely. It is a delightful book for boys to read and learn wisdom.

SO FAIR, YET SO FALSE; or, "Pourquoi." By Eugene Chavette. Translated from the original French. By C. Vibeur. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This "famous" book, so pronounced by the Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald*, is designed to ascertain whether or not one of the characters has committed a certain crime, and if so, "why?" The story is *Frenchy* from beginning to end, and is worked out in sprightly conversations, accompanied, we suppose, with some fine specimens of gymnastics. It is amusing, of course, and no doubt some very improbable things are embodied, which the readers of glowing fiction always admire.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT. By Captain Henry Curling, author of "The Stolen Child," etc. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin &Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a story of English life, which is wrought out in a dashing style, especially the role of the *live* lord, who assumed different characters to win Gertrude, pronounced a perfect Hebe. There is an air of improbability in the characters, which leaves the impression that the plot is strained and unnatural.

THE PHILOSOPHY of SPIRITUALISM and the Pathology and Treatment of Mediomania. Two Lectures. By Frederic R. Marvin, M. D., Professor in the New York Free Medical College for Women. Published by Asa K. Butts & Co., New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

These lectures were read before the New York Club, March 20 and 27, 1874, and were prepared to save those who are about to be drawn into the meshes of Spiritualism. The author states in his preface they were not written for spiritual media. Without assuming the position of the writer, it is but just to acknowledge that much valuable information is contained in these lectures in support of his peculiar views.

SEX IN MIND AND IN EDUCATION. By Henry Maudsley, M. D., author of "Body and Mind." Published by James Miller, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co. Price 25c.

"Much in little" may be justly said of this valuable treatise. It gives the gist of this much mooted question.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE WATERS ON THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH. By H. W. Dove. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co. Price 25c.

This is Part 12 of Half-hour Recreations in Popular Science, Dana Estes, editor. The work is valuable, instructive, interesting.

OHIO NEWS.

Ohio is threatened with a slander suit in high life.

There are forty-seven cheese factories in Trumbull county.

There are 5,064 pupils in the public schools of Columbus.

Professor King will make two ascensions from Akron, namely on the 7th and 9th of October.

The National Miners' Association will hold its second session at Cleveland, on the 27th of October.

A resident of Guernsey county has his fence decorated with the following notice to the owners of horses: "Nobuddy hich no hosses to thiss fens."

The taxable property of the city of Newark, for the year 1874, is $300,000 more than in 1873. Of the increase, more than $60,000 comes from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

There will be a reunion of the brass band musicians, buglers, fifers and drummers, who were in the Union army during the late war, at Columbus on the 26th of October. Soldiers generally are invited to attend.

PERSONAL.

A married girl of thirteen seeking a divorce on the ground that she is too young, is one of the latest social developments of Indianapolis.

The longest name probably ever inflicted upon a child in Massachusetts was "Aldebarontiphoscofornio"—twenty-three letters! The girl afterwards went crazy.

A Philadelphia family were recently about removing to Camden, and, on the last evening of their stay in the former city, the little four-year-old girl was heard to conclude her prayers in the following words: "Amen. Good-bye, God; we are going to Jersey."

The marriage of Mr. Carl Bildt to Miss Moore, daughter of Bloomfield Moore, of Philadelphia, will take place shortly in Paris. Mr. Bildt is the eldest son of Baron de Bildt, late Governor General at Stockholm, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Sweden to Prussia.

Colonel Pennypacker, commanding the United States forces at New Orleans, is a brevet Major General and Colonel of the 16th United States Infantry, and is the youngest officer of that rank in the army. He is a Pennsylvanian, entered the service as Colonel of the 97th Pennsylvania at the age of twenty-one, and received the appointment of Brigadier General at the age of twenty-two.

The St. Louis *Republican* is responsible for the story that a widow in Western Missouri, daughter of a former noted railroad officer, repairs to the tomb of her husband every evening at sunset, enters the vault and seats herself in a chair formerly used by the departed, where she remains an hour, and she has done this with scarcely an intermission for two years since her husband's death.

An English paper, the Sussex *Daily News*, gives a remarkable account of the armless woman of Jevington whose marriage was recently reported. She is a very good reader, writes very nicely and rapidly, is a member of the choir at the parish church, and has learned to play upon a concertina, her feet, and especially the left foot, taking the place of hands. Among other things she manages to do fine needle-work and fancy embroidery, which she offers for sale. She is a skillful cook, and dresses herself completely with very little aid. Most of her work is performed sitting on the ground.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Sour Stomach.

If the food taken into the stomach is not digested it decomposes. In the latter case a pungent gas is developed which causes sour eructations, or else the stomach itself secretes an acid, which, rising upward at intervals, stings the gullet sharply. These extremely disagreeable sensations are attributable to impaired digestion. To get rid of them, or prevent their recurrence, it is only necessary to tone and regulate the gastric organs with Hostetter's Bitters. It will not answer to postpone the great corrective with the idea that the unpleasant symptoms will disappear of themselves. So far from that being the case, they almost invariably culminate, if neglected, in chronic dyspepsia, with its concomitants of gnawing in the stomach, dizziness, perverted vision, headache and sleeplessness. It is true that all these disagreeables may be obviated by a course of the Bitters; but how much wiser to anticipate their arrival with one or two doses of that sure preventive of indigestion and strengthener of the alimentary organs.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,351 56.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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FAMILY MEDICINES.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.

Steel Spring covered with Hard Rubber—used in bathing. Lightest, safest, neatest, most effectual and best mechanical supports known. Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses cure rupture, retaining the most difficult with comfort, safety and ease. The fine steel being coated with hard rubber, enables the parts to be controlled in power, shaped to form; being impervious to moisture, will never rust, break, limber, shake nor move from place; always clean and good as new. Persons having suffered the misery, danger and annoyance of wearing rusty, chafing badly adjusted instruments, in appreciation of their merits hail them as a comfort, blessing and relief. Sold at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES R. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

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PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.
This Institute has been in operation for thirty-eight years. Its patronage is limited. Its location is pre-eminently healthy, is central and is easily reached by Railroad from Baltimore and Washington cities. For Circulars address
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TThs

1776. 1876.
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
OFFICE OF THE
U. S. CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

In accordance with the several Acts of the Congress of the United States, providing for the Celebration of the

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

Of American Independence, there will be held in FAIRMOUNT PARK, Philadelphia, in the year 1876, an

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

Of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine.

The Exhibition will be opened on the 19th of April and closed on the 19th of October.

APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE.

To secure space for exhibits in the Buildings or the Park, early application should be made. The necessary forms for application, together with the Regulations for Exhibitors and needed information, will be forwarded on application to the Office of the Centennial Commission.

A. T. GOSHORN,
Director General.
J. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary. TuF2p

STATIONERY!
Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Etc
ENVELOPES,
All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS, and SHIPPING TAGS. Special inducements to persons buying in large quantities.
KERNS & HORNER,
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, and No. 226 Liberty street, (New Triangular Bank Building), PITTSBURGH, PA.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP.

DRY GOODS.

NOW READY!
NEW
FALL DRY GOODS!
AT
A. D. McKEE'S,
No. 59 Market St.
EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW CONTAINS
Choice Seasonable Goods.
New Fall Dry Goods!
GREAT
Closing Out SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
Dry Goods
Marked Down to Close Out!
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!
IN
Dry Goods,
AT
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
In consequence of our recent embarrassment, and to convert our large stock of goods into cash as rapidly as possible, we will offer for the next few weeks some Bargains that will be unprecedented in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.
Our Stock is unusually Full and Complete, and will be kept fully supplied with all the BEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS as they are offered in the Eastern Markets. It is a good time now to make purchases, as at no time for the last fifteen years have the prices of Dry Goods been so low as now.
We respectfully ask an examination of the Quality of our Goods and a comparison of our Styles and Prices with those of any other house in the Dry Goods Trade.
ERWIN'S, ERWIN'S, ERWIN'S,
172 AND 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

ESTD. 1858.
DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING —BREAD—
**Dooley's Yeast Pow

THE
Union Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.
We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania desiring an Eastern Correspondent.
Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.
JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, September 28, 1874.

In general trade circles there is an improved feeling, yet the characteristic of the whole trade is extreme caution on the part of buyers, which results in what is best described as a hand-to-mouth business. On the other hand, a traveling agent of one of our largest manufacturing firms remarks that he found no difficulty in making sales, but that it was hard to say who it is safe to sell to, and that time engagements were entered into with great caution. In one case we hear of a Western dealer, who quoted near the beginning of the alphabet, asking a year, and sixteen months on machinery which he wanted, and expressed indignation that it was not granted. To such cases we should say that he manufactured goods are better than he unsecured paper of any firm at twelve months. The cautious feeling on the part of sellers here has been somewhat increased since the failure of a large commission firm in Chicago, the particulars of which have been kept very quiet, the Chicago papers giving no information on the subject, and here only idle rumors have been heard on the street.

A few weeks ago, when the season opened, buyers in the usual numbers made their appearance, but evidently with the intention of buying only small amounts until their home market could be tested smaller amounts than usual are taken a when the goods are disposed of the many items are noted at $2 40@2 50; medium $2 25@2 30; fair to good $2 10@2 20.

RENEWAL—We quote prime yellow 52@53c, choice 52@53c. The market is firm.

CHEESE—The market is steady. We quote at 13@13½c for New York factory; 13@13½c for Western Reserve dairy; 17@18c for Sweitzer; 465 boxes were received this week.

CRANBERRIES—Eastern are quoted at $11 00 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7@ 8c ₱ lb; dried blackberries 15c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market is very strong and prices are advanced to 22@23c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

GRAPES—The market is well supplied, and prices are unchanged. We quote at 3@4 ₱ ½ bbl for wholesale.

HOMINY—We quote at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—As quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 68@71c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 20@50c, as to quality.

HOPS—The market is steady. We quote 1873's at 45@50c; 1873's 30@35c; olds 15@25c.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 28c ₱ lb.

PEARS—We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box for domestic.

PEACHES—Are quoted at $3 50@4 00 ₱ box for domestic.

POTATOES—The market is somewhat stronger and higher. We note the sale of 1 car load on track at 80c. We quote at 75@80c for car lots on track; 85@90c from store.

POULTRY—We quote spring chickens at 50c ₱ pair; old, 60c per pair.

PEAS—We quote green peas at $2 00 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is steady. We quote round lots at $3 00@3 ₱ bush; in a jobbing way, at $3 05@3 ₱ bush. Flax seed is more active at about $2 10 ₱ bush; clover seed rather quiet at $6 50@7 00.

SWEET POTATOES—Are strong and advanced. We quote Jerseys at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl; Baltimores $3 50@4 00.

GROCERIES.

The market is steady with trade rather quiet. Sugars and coffees are both firm. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Imperial	50@ 1 00
Fancy	24½c	Japan	35@ 1 00
Choice	23½c	Oolong	75@ 1 00
Prime	22 c	Fancy	$1 00
Good	20 c	Souchong	25@ 60c
Java	33 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Roasted Coffees.		(Strictly choice N O	88c
Rio, Imperial	25 c	Good	85c
Rio, in bulk	24½c	Prime	80c
Java	37 c	Demerara	65@70c
Sugars.		*Syrups.*	
Standard A	11¾c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard C	11¼c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard extra C	11½c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard hards	11¾c	*Rice.*	₱ lb.
Franklin extra C	10¾c	Choice Carolina	6½c
American extra C	9½c	Patna	8@7½c
Atlantic	9¼c	Rangoon	7½c
Cuba	9 c	*Extracts.*	
Porto Rico	9½c	Layers, ₱ box	$2 40
		Loose, large, ₱ lb	12½@13c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Currants	7½@ 8c
Gunpowder	50@$1 00	Prunes	11@13½c

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 14¼@15c; shoulders: canvassed, ₱ lb, 12@12½c; breakfast bacon, clear 10¼@10½c; dried beef, canvassed, 10@10½c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $7 25; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 11½@12c; clear rib sides, do, 12½c; clear bellies, do, 13c; clear sides, do, 12½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $25 00@26 00; prime leaf lard, in tcs, 12½c; refined for summer use, in tcs, ₱ lb, 16c; in 1 bbls drums, 16¼c; buckets, do, 17c; in 3-lb caddies, do, 17½c; in 5-lb caddies, do, 17½c; in 10-lb pails, do, 18½c; in 5-lb pails, do, 19c; in 3-lb pails, do, 19½c; in 1-lb do, 20c; in 6-lb do, 18c.

FISH—The market is moderately active at unchanged prices. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess	New No. 3 $11 00
mackerel, ₱ bbls	$23 00
No. 1 mess do	21 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00
No 1 bay	14 00
Extra No. 2	13 00
No. 2 mess	12 00

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@12¼c ₱ gal; in car lots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and nominal in feeling.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1, winter strained, ₱ 100 ₱ 1 12 ₱ gallon; summer do ₱ 1 00@1 05; No. 1, 95@96c; No. 2, 90@95c. Demand active at about the full quotations.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ₱ ₱ lb for prime and 6¼@6½c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALES—X ₱ 0 00 ₱ bbl; XX ₱ 10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale ₱ 11 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 9 gallons, ₱ 1 00@2 25; do in bbls of 36 gallons, ₱ 4 00@5 00; do in hhds, 68 gallons, ₱ 9 00@10 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, ₱ 3 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 4 dozen, ₱ 2 00@3 00 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale ₱ 2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by A. Burke, ₱ 2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale ₱ 2 75 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale ₱ 3 75 ₱ doz.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is firm. We quote alcohol at ₱ 2 05@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines firm and unchanged at $1 01 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined, 4@4½c for high test; common 3@3½c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearlash 10c. The market is very quiet and the trade is almost exclusively confined to soda ashes, transactions on other ashes being so limited as to make quotations nominal.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common ₱ 75 @2 00 ₱ dozen; medium ₱ 2 50@3 00; fancy ₱ 2 50 @3 25; choice ₱ $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms ₱ 4 00@4 25; whisps ₱ 1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen.

BUCKWHEAT—As quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 4½ tons at $1 50 ₱ box; ¼ ₱ tons ₱ $5 00; 1 ₱ cans ₱ $3 50; 5 ₱ cans $20 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱. The market is steady and demand good.

COTTON GOODS—Anchor A Brown cottons 10½c; Lonsdale 10½c; Indian 10c; Pequeno 9½c; Magnolia 8½c. Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting 10½c; Nonatook 8½c; Pittsburgh family 9½c; Juniata 8 line 9c; Penn Mill 2-line bunch 10½c; 30 2½c, 40c; do 5-bus bags 48c; white carpet chain 31c; do colored 32c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 24c. The market is active.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement ₱ 2 00@ 2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement ₱ 2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement ₱ 3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny ₱ 1 75@2 00; Portland cement ₱ 5 50@8 00.

COAL CONTRACTS—Quotations are given at ₱ 7 50@8 00 for best quality; second quality ₱ 50 ₱ M.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon bis cuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 12c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9@10c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7c ₱ ₱.

PAPERS—Rolling papers 4@6c ₱ ₱, as to quality; manila 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@7½c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news, 2@3½c; rag news, 12½@13c; book papers 5@18c ₱ ₱.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $5 00 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ ₱; and woolen at 3½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 4 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80 ₱ $1 85.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE—The market is steady. Staves matched with heading are quoted at $30 00 ₱ thousand; city made barrels are quoted at $1 45@1 50; country $1 40; 1 25; 3 gallon kegs $1 00; 10 gallon, do $1 25; half barrels, $1 50.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, September 29, 1874. }

There is a dull and unsatisfactory feeling in the market, with crude oil at unchanged prices and refined in the east a fraction higher, caused by the advance in freights. There is no effect of that advance, however, is to cheapen refined oil at this point. Refiners are not generally disposed to sell, and will probably not enter the market to any considerable extent, until there shall be a revolution in the matter of transportation.

CRUDE.

Crude is quoted at 67@73½c for United at wells. Spot oil on the cars at 87½c. Sales are reported as follows, from

FARMERS:

4,000 bbls United, at wells	70 c
1,500 bbls United, at wells	67½c
1,400 bbls United, at wells	72½c

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special to the Commercial.

The market is unchanged. We quote crude oil at the Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. station at 66c ₱ bbl; in wells 55c.

REFINED.

The home refined market is dull and depressed at 9½@10c for standard white in car lots f. o. b. at works.

New York refined is quoted at 12¼@13½c for spot; 13½c for October delivery.

Philadelphia—Spot 12c; October delivery 12½ @12¾c.

OIL BARRELS

are quiet at $1 45 for city made; $1 30@1 35 for country do.

TITUSVILLE, September 28.—The *Courier* says: The market remains quiet, there being very little inquiry, and prices nominal on either side. Price remain the same. Sales:

2,200 bbls. upper round, spot	91½
900 bbls. upper round, spot	92
4,000 bbls. Parkers, United, at wells	70
1,500 bbls. Parkers, United, at wells	67½
1,600 bbls. Parkers, United, at wells	72½

NEW YORK, September 27, closing 28.—There is a decidedly better market, with shippers operating more freely, and lighter offerings. Crude in bulk is quoted at 5¼c; refined at 12¾ @13c for spot delivery, and 12¾c for October; cases 17¾c for shipment; naptha—city sold at

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, September 28, 1874. }

The market to-day was rather quiet, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather. Still a moderate business was transacted in groceries, produce, provisions and general merchandise. The trade in grain is dull, and buyers are holding off, very generally, for lower prices. Values generally are comparatively steady, there being little change of importance in quotations.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river, since our last report:

Flour, bbls	859	Apples, bbls	41
Cheese, tcs	456	Corn, sks	340
Wheat, sks	1,200	Butter, pkgs	43
Bacon, tes	16	Potatoes, bushels	1,370
Hay, bales	229	Peaches, crates	27

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

WHEAT—The market continues rather quiet, without quotable change in price. It is not improbable that the late rains will have the effect of inducing farmers to market their wheat, as the preceding dry weather was very unfavorable to the growth of the new winter wheat recently seeded, which induced drunness on the part of holders. We quote as follows: Choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat at $1 30@1 35 ₱ bush; Michigan and Ohio do $1 18 @1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 10 @1 15.

CORN—The market is rendered very quiet by the disposition of buyers to hold off; holders, however, are very firm, and refuse to make concessions. We quote shelled at 93@94c ₱ bushel for high-mixed, 90@92c for low mixed; car is very scarce, and is quoted at 90@94c for prime yellow. Receipts continue to be very light. We note a sale of 1 car highmixed at 94c.

OATS—The supply is very light, receipts being lighter than at any time for some months. Holders are pretty, while buyers are only purchasing what is absolutely necessary. The market is quotable at 62@63c ₱ bushel for white; 60@61c for mixed, with some dealers holding 2 to 3 above quotations.

RYE—There is a fair demand and the supply is light. Values are firm but unchanged at 95c @$1 00 ₱ bushel.

BARLEY—The market is strong, but prices are not quickly changed. We quote at $1 15@ 1 20 ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—The market is active on leading brands, while outside flours are rather dull of sale. We quote as follows: St. Louis $7 50@8 00; choice brands of white winter wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter, old, $6 50@7 00; new do $6 75 @6 50; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25 @7 50 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 50; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl.

HAY—Receipts yesterday were 229 bales. Prices are very weak. We note as follows: Prime timoothy baled $22 00@22 00 ₱ ton on track, or wharf; No. 2 do $19 00@21 00; inferior do $17 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. There has been a liberal supply of loose hay on the Allegheny market. Choice No. 1 timothy sold as high as $30 00; No. 2 $25 00@26 00; second growth clover hay $23 00@24 00; inferior $20 00@21 00.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 56c@$1 00 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 30 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 40 @1 60 ₱ cwt; chopped feed at $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal at $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

MALT—We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 75@ 1 80; Western do $1 50@1 60.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—We quote at $1 75@2 00 per bbl for choice; $1 25@1 50 for common. The market is steady.

APPLE BUTTER—Quotations are at 75@85c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—The market is strong and excited. We quote choice at 35@36c ₱ lb; fair to good 25@28c; poor to common grades are quoted at 18@22c.

BEANS—The market is easy. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 40@2 50; medium $2 25@2 30; fair to good $2 10@2 20.

RENEWAL—We quote prime yellow 52@53c, choice 52@53c. The market is firm.

CHEESE—The market is steady. We quote at 13@13½c for New York factory; 13@13½c for Western Reserve dairy; 17@18c for Sweitzer; 465 boxes were received this week.

CRANBERRIES—Eastern are quoted at $11 00 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7@ 8c ₱ lb; dried blackberries 15c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market is very strong and prices are advanced to 22@23c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

GRAPES—The market is well supplied, and prices are unchanged. We quote at 3@4 ₱ ½ bbl for wholesale.

HOMINY—We quote at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—As quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 68@71c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 20@50c, as to quality.

HOPS—The market is steady. We quote 1873's at 45@50c; 1873's 30@35c; olds 15@25c.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 28c ₱ lb.

PEARS—We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box for domestic.

PEACHES—Are quoted at $3 50@4 00 ₱ box for domestic.

POTATOES—The market is somewhat stronger and higher. We note the sale of 1 car load on track at 80c. We quote at 75@80c for car lots on track; 85@90c from store.

POULTRY—We quote spring chickens at 50c ₱ pair; old, 60c per pair.

PEAS—We quote green peas at $2 00 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is steady. We quote round lots at $3 00@3 ₱ bush; in a jobbing way, at $3 05@3 ₱ bush. Flax seed is more active at about $2 10 ₱ bush; clover seed rather quiet at $6 50@7 00.

SWEET POTATOES—Are strong and advanced. We quote Jerseys at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl; Baltimores $3 50@4 00.

GROCERIES.

The market is steady with trade rather quiet. Sugars and coffees are both firm. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Imperial	50@ 1 00
Fancy	24½c	Japan	35@ 1 00
Choice	23½c	Oolong	75@ 1 00
Prime	22 c	Fancy	$1 00
Good	20 c	Souchong	25@ 60c
Java	33 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Roasted Coffees.		(Strictly choice N O	88c
Rio, Imperial	25 c	Good	85c
Rio, in bulk	24½c	Prime	80c
Java	37 c	Demerara	65@70c
Sugars.		*Syrups.*	
Standard A	11¾c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard C	11¼c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard extra C	11½c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard hards	11¾c	*Rice.*	₱ lb.
Franklin extra C	10¾c	Choice Carolina	6½c
American extra C	9½c	Patna	8@7½c
Atlantic	9¼c	Rangoon	7½c
Cuba	9 c	*Extracts.*	
Porto Rico	9½c	Layers, ₱ box	$2 40
		Loose, large, ₱ lb	12½@13c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Currants	7½@ 8c
Gunpowder	50@$1 00	Prunes	11@13½c

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 14¼@15c; shoulders: canvassed, ₱ lb, 12@12½c; breakfast bacon, clear 10¼@10½c; dried beef, canvassed, 10@10½c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $7 25; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 11½@12c; clear rib sides, do, 12½c; clear bellies, do, 13c; clear sides, do, 12½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $25 00@26 00; prime leaf lard, in tcs, 12½c; refined for summer use, in tcs, ₱ lb, 16c; in 1 bbls drums, 16¼c; buckets, do, 17c; in 3-lb caddies, do, 17½c; in 5-lb caddies, do, 17½c; in 10-lb pails, do, 18½c; in 5-lb pails, do, 19c; in 3-lb pails, do, 19½c; in 1-lb do, 20c; in 6-lb do, 18c.

FISH—The market is moderately active at unchanged prices. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess	New No. 3 $11 00
mackerel, ₱ bbls	$23 00
No. 1 mess do	21 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00
No 1 bay	14 00
Extra No. 2	13 00
No. 2 mess	12 00

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@12¼c ₱ gal; in car lots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices declining.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1, winter strained, ₱ 100 ₱ 1 12 ₱ gallon; summer do ₱ 1 00@1 05; No. 1, 95@96c; No. 2, 90@95c. Demand active at about the full quotations.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ₱ ₱ for prime and 6¼@6½c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALES—X ₱ 0 00 ₱ bbl; XX ₱ 10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale ₱ 11 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 9 gallons, ₱ 1 00@2 25 ₱ doz; do in bbls of 36 gallons, ₱ 4 00@5 00; do in hhds, 68 gallons, ₱ 9 00@10 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, ₱ 3 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 4 dozen, ₱ 2 00@3 00 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale ₱ 2 75@ 3 00 ₱ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by A. Burke, ₱ 2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale ₱ 2 75 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale ₱ 3 75 ₱ doz.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is firm. We quote alcohol at ₱ 2 05@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines firm and unchanged at $1 01 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined, 4@4½c for high test; common 3@3½c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearlash 10c. The market is very quiet and the trade is almost exclusively confined to soda ashes, transactions on other ashes being so limited as to make quotations nominal.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common ₱ 75 @2 00 ₱ dozen; medium ₱ 2 50@3 00; fancy ₱ 2 50 @3 25; choice ₱ $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms ₱ 4 00@4 25; whisps ₱ 1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen.

BUCKWHEAT—As quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 4½ tons at $1 50 ₱ box; ¼ ₱ tons ₱ $5 00; 1 ₱ cans ₱ $3 50; 5 ₱ cans $20 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱. The market is steady and demand good.

COTTON GOODS—Anchor A Brown cottons 10½c; Lonsdale 10½c; Indian 10c; Pequeno 9½c; Magnolia 8½c. Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting 10½c; Nonatook 8½c; Pittsburgh family 9½c; Juniata 8 line 9c; Penn Mill 2-line bunch 10½c; 30 2½c, 40c; do 5-bus bags 48c; white carpet chain 31c; do colored 32c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 24c. The market is active.

CEMENT—Louisville hyrunlic cement ₱ 2 00@ 2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement ₱ 2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement ₱ 3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny ₱ 1 75@2 00; Portland cement ₱ 5 50@8 00.

COAL CONTRACTS—Quotations are given at ₱ 7 50@8 00 for best quality; second quality ₱ 50 ₱ M.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon bis cuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 12c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9@10c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7c ₱ ₱.

PAPERS—Rolling papers 4@6c ₱ ₱, as to quality; manila 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@7½c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news, 2@3½c; rag news, 12½@13c; book papers 5@18c ₱ ₱.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $5 00 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ ₱; and woolen at 3½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 4 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80 ₱ $1 85.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE—The market is steady. Staves matched with heading are quoted at $30 00 ₱ thousand; city made barrels are quoted at $1 45@1 50; country $1 40; 1 25; 3 gallon kegs $1 00; 10 gallon, do $1 25; half barrels, $1 50.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, September 29, 1874. }

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CRUDE.

Crude is quoted at 67@73½c for United at wells. Spot oil on the cars at 87½c. Sales are reported as follows, from

FARMERS:

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Special to the Commercial.

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—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 36 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn'a. Central, sales	54¾	
Pennsylvania scrip, sales	102¾	
Reading, sales	37¾	
United Transportation Company, sales	125	
Oil Creek, sales	55¾	
Lehigh Valley	62¾	62¾
Allegheny Valley	90	
Central Transportation Company	44¾	45
P. C. & St. L. m'tge bonds, sales	63½	
Gold	109¾	

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, September 28.—Cotton dull at 15¼@15¾c. Flour quiet at $4 50@5 50. Wheat steady at $1 20. Corn steady at $1 00. Oats 66c. Lard 16½c. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; sides 15½@16¼c. Sugar cured hams 16½c; all packed. Whisky firm at $1 08.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 28.—Wheat dull at $1 [illegible]. Corn lower at 70@86c. Oats dull at 33@36c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾.

NEW YORK, September 28, 1874.

MONEY.

Money 2@3½ per cent. Prime paper 5@6 per cent.

STERLING.

Sterling weak at 483@483½ for sixty days and 488@488¼ for sight.

GOLD

ranged 109¾@110, closing at 109¾. Carrying rates 1½@2 per cent.; borrowing rates flat and 3 per cent. Clearings $25,000,000. Customs receipts $500,000. Treasury disbursements $85,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds steady, closing as follows:

U. S. coupons, 1881	118	5-20s, 1867	117
5-20s, 1862	113½	5-20s, 1868	117½
5-20s, 1864	115	New 5s	114
5-20s, 1865	116	10-40s	113½
5-20s, 1865, new	115¾	Currency 6s	117¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet and nominal, Cosing as follows:

Missouri 6s	94	Virginia, old	32
Tennessee, old	75	N. Carolina, old	20
Tennessee, new	75	N. Carolina, new	12¾
Virginia, new	75		

THE STOCK MARKET

opened steady, but this forenoon fluctuated frequently, with a general downward tendency. The market during the last hours of business was firm, prices shortly before the close having shown an advance of from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. from the lowest point of the day. The strongest stocks were Ohios, Union Pacific, St. Paul and Northwestern, Ohios advanced from 27 ⅝ to 28⅝; Union Pacific from 30¼ to 37; St. Paul from 34 to 35, and Northwestern from 38¼ to 39⅝. In late dealings there was a fractional reaction from the advance above noted, but at the final close the market was firm. The sales for the day aggregated 250,000 shares, of which 52,000 were Western Union; 34,000 Pacific Mail; 5,000 New York Central; 6,500 Erie; 55,000 Lake Shore; 52,000 Union Pacific; 17,000 Northwestern; 18,000 St. Paul; 6,000 Wabash, and 20,500 Ohio. Business was the heaviest for a long time. The following were the closing quotations:

Canton	59	Do preferred	56
W. U. Telegraph	79¾	Toledo & Wabash	33¾
Quicksilver	29½	Do preferred	61
Adams Express	107¼	Fort Wayne	89¼
Wells-Fargo	79	Terre Haute	5
American Express	57	Do preferred	27
United States Ex.	60½	Chicago & Alton	97
Pacific Mail	36½	Do preferred	109
N. Y. Central	100½	Ohio & Mississippi	25¼
Erie	37½	Cicv., Col. & Cin	79
Do preferred	58	Burlington & Q	103¾
Harlem	128¼	Lake Shore	78⅝
Do preferred	125	Panama	124
Michigan Central	76	Illinois Central	99½
Ft. W. & C	87	Union Pac stock	36¾
Northwestern	39	Central Pacific bds	93½
Do preferred	55¾	Union Pacific bds	86
Rock Island	103¾	Hartford & Erie	1¼
N. W. & St. P.	34¾	Delaware & Lack	86¾
St. Paul	34⅝	Bankers' bills	481¼

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Beeves—The fresh arrivals were 5,500 head, making 10,270 head for the week, against 10,540 head last week. Market dull, and closed weak at a decline of from 2@3c; the largest falling off was on inferior and common grades. We quote extreme ranges $7 50@13 00, a large number going for new steers @ 9@ 9c; but few for more than $12.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts number 10,600 head, making 53,120 head for the week, against 49,000 head last week. Supply too large and prices have dropped strong 25c; sheep ranged from $4 50@6 00, with a few extra at $6 25; and lambs from $6 @ 8@8 50.

Swine—Receipts number 14,450 head, making 34,550 for the week, against 27,500 last week. Supply large and weak. Live hogs were quoted at $6 87½@7 87½; dressed hogs were easier and closed at $8 75@ 9 00 for grass fed, and 9@12½@9 87½ for corn fed.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 28.—Flour dull; superfine $4 00; fine $4 25@4 50; choice $6 50@ 7 00. Corn scarce and dull; yellow mixed 88c. Oats in good demand at 50. Hay dull; choice $26 00. Pork dull and nominal at $36 00. Dry salt meats dull; shoulders offering at 9½c. Bacon dull; sides 13½c; clear 14c; at 11@16@16¾c. Hams—ordinary 13@14c; choice 14½@15c. Lard—tierces light supply; tierce 13¾@16c; keg 16½@16¾c. Sugar—small stock; fair 9½c; fully fair 10c; strictly prime 10¼c. Molasses—new crop light supply; fancy 85c; choice 80c; prime 75c. Whisky—stock small and firm; Louisiana $1 07; Western $1 07@1 12. Coffee quiet; fair to prime 17@20c. Cornmeal dull; fresh held at $4 50.

Chicago LiveStock Market.

CHICAGO, September 28.—Cattle—Receipts 6,000 head. Market dull and heavy under a heavy run, especially for common grades; good to choice natives sold at $5 00@5 75; through Texans $1 75@3 50; corn fed $4 50. Shipments 400 head.

Hogs—Receipts 10,000 head. Market quiet and weak at $6 00@6 65 for common to medium; $6 75@7 25 for good to choice. Shipments 600 head.

Sheep—Receipts 400 head. Market dull at $2 50@4 50.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Wisconsin	September 29....Liverpool.
Nevada	September 30....Liverpool.
City of Brussels	September 30....Liverpool.
State of Florida	September 30....Glasgow.
Mosel	September 30....Bremen.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Illinois	October 1....Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Hecla	September 29....Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, } UNITED STATES ARMY, } PITTSBURGH, PA., September 28, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R	CHANGE —OBT	DIRECT'N OF WIND	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.		
Cairo	6	+0	S.	Fair.
Cincinnati	3	−0	2	N. Clear.
Davenport	4	+0	6	W. Clear.
Fort Sully	4	8	+0	W. Clear.
Keokuk	4	7	−0	NW. Clear.
Louisville	3	10	−0	W. Clear.
Memphis	4	8	+0	W. Clear.
Shreveport	11	2	+0	W. Cloudy.
Omaha	3	5	−0	W. Clear.
Pittsburgh	1	0	+0	W. Lt. Rain.
St. Louis	5	8	−0	W. Clear.
St. Louis	11	8	−0	W. Clear.
St. Paul	3	6	−0	NW. Clear.
Vicksburg	5	3	−0	W. Clear.
Yankton	3	3		W. Clear.
Bismarck	2	6	+0	W. Clear.
La Crosse	6	0		W. Fair.
Little Rock	7	1		W. Clear.

GEORGE H. ROSS, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., September 28, 1874.

River rising. Weather rainy; th

CITY CHATTERS.

Railroad Committee.

The Allegheny Committee on Railroads met last evening.

On motion, the petition of James Colville for permission to place a switch on Preble avenue, was referred to the Street Committee.

Adjourned.

Allegheny Markets.

A meeting of the Allegheny Market Committee was held, there being a full attendance of members.

On motion of Mr. Hagey, it was resolved to report adversely to the ordinance requiring the weighing of hay wagons.

Adjourned.

The Ohio River Commission.

A grave misprint occurred in the last resolution passed by the Ohio River Commission. In the fourth line from the bottom of the resolution the word "improve" is used when it should have been "impair." The Commission, while acknowledging the *right* of railroads to bridge rivers, protest against the use of that right where it will *impair* or *injure* the traffic by water. The resolutions relative to securing land along the river for Government use were offered by Mr. Peebles, of Ohio, not by Mr. Reilly, as stated. There was no one named Reilly on the Board.

The Turf.

The third fall meeting of the Pittsburgh Driving Park Association, at McKee's Rocks race course, will commence Tuesday, October 6th, and continue four days.

The entries closed last evening, at James D. Pearson's, Florence House, 139 Liberty street, and were all filled, with the exception of the "pacing race" and "free to all," but it is thought they will be filled up by to-morrow. This meeting promises to be a grand success. The track has been put in superb condition, the purses offered are handsome and liberal—aggregating $7,200, and nothing will be left undone by the proprietor that may in any way contribute to the public enjoyment.

Going to Camp.

Additional troops *en route* for the camp of the Eighth Division at Mount Pleasant, will arrive here this morning, and will leave at 10:30 A. M. by a special train on the Connellsville Railroad. Major James P. Hart the Division Quartermaster and Major Reichard as Master of Transportation, have established headquarters at the St. Charles Hotel, where they will remain until the troops have all been forwarded. Gen. Chas. W. Hazzard, Adjutant General, went forward last night. The Governor will inspect the Division on Thursday. Gen. Pearson and a number of officers from this city will go with the Governor, and he, at camp, the guests of Major General Gallagher, commanding the division.

Struck at the Crossing.

Yesterday morning, John Cosenby, a driver in the employ of Messrs. Wm. Hasbage & Co., attempted to drive his horse and wagon across the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on Penn street, at Twenty-eighth street. Just at that moment a train came along, and before the driver was aware of his danger, the pilot of the engine attached to the train struck the horse attached to the wagon, and killed it instantly. The impact also threw the pilot strukthe wagon and hurl-ed it to the other side of the street. The driver was thrown against the building on the opposite side, was so severely injured that he died shortly afterwards. He was removed to his residence, on Thirteenth street, near Penn, where he received prompt medical attention. All efforts to save him were unavailing, as he died, as stated. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. He leaves a family.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Despite the ugly weather, a very large and fashionable audience greeted the first production of "Clancarty" at the Opera House last night. The frequent manifestations of delight with which the prominent points of the piece were greeted, foretelt its complete success for the rest of the week. It requires the best acting throughout, and this it does not have; but it is interesting, exciting and enjoyable not withstanding the drawbacks which the kindest critic cannot overlook.

The plot of "Clancarty" is laid in England at the close of the seventeenth, or the beginning of the eighteenth century. William of Orange is on the throne, and the plotting Jacobites who surround that proud monarch, is the Irish Lord Clancarty, married at fifteen to a noble lady of ten; proud, courageous, gallant and rebellious; an avowed enemy of the usurping Prince, and for his treason proscribed and impoverished of all his estates. Clancarty has not met his wife since their wedding day. By chance he has the felicity of rescuing two unknown ladies from the hands of a marauding ruffians, and *instanter* falls in love with one of them. After he has received the thanks of the ladies and they have left him, he discovers that the lady who has taken his heart away, is the sister of Lord Charles Spencer, a servant of the devoted of the King), and—his own wife. He seeks an interview with the lady and impresses upon Jemmy as the intimate friend of her husband, begs her intercession with the king for his pardon. His pleadings for the imaginary friend wakes the wifely love of lady Clancarty, and she assures him of her fidelity to and love for her husband. The plot hastens. Clancarty becomes an unwilling participant in a plot to abduct the king, yielding a seeming acquiescence to the scheme, he hastens to apprise him of his danger, but refuses to name his companions. Subsequently another of the band reveals more particulars and implicates Clancarty. Lord Spencer, the brother-in-law, surprises Clancarty in his wife's bedroom, pulls a pistol and goes to make known himself to her. Spencer gives the traitor over to the guard, and he is condemned to die. Lady Clancarty finds her way to the king's apartments, and informs him of the identity of her husband. Lord Clancarty and the officer who had saved His Majesty's life. The role of muffled drums tells the passing of the procession to the place of execution. The king finally writes a pardon, and the condemned Irishman comes in to accept the pardon of a forgiving sovereign and the embraces of a loving spouse. Curtain.

Mr. Adams played *Lord Clancarty* admirably. Indeed, he was the life and soul of the performance. His natural vivacity of manner stands him well in hand for such a part, and he used it with the best effect. The only thing in the way of the entire success of the production was Miss Thompson's part. The character of Lady Clancarty and the officer who had saved His Majesty's life. The role of muffled drums tells the passing of the procession to the place of execution. The king finally writes a pardon, and the condemned Irishman comes in to accept the pardon of a forgiving sovereign and the embraces of a loving spouse. Curtain.

Mr. Adams played *Lord Clancarty* admirably. Indeed, he was the life and soul of the performance. His natural vivacity of manner stands him well in hand for such a part, and he used it with the best effect. The only thing in the way of the entire success of the production was Miss Thompson's part. The character of Lady Clancarty is not to her liking, and for as we noticed, was a confusion of dialects. Occasionally she used the marked Irish brogue, but oftener omitted all semblance of it. His anxiety for the continuity of the dialogue and the whereabouts of the coming lord or lady, may well account for this forgetfulness.

Mr. Price was William III, notwithstanding the fact that the king must have been about fifty years of age at the time the events of the play are supposed to have taken place; this was a mistake of the cast, but Mr. Price "made up," like the youthful Prince of Orange and neglected all the rest. Sufficient age is counterfeited; this was Mr. Price's mistake. The appearance and bearing of William III were not awful or sanctified. His was a rough, blunt manner. We can imagine him flying into a passion and striking the table vigorously when too far importuned to change a determination once made. Mr. Price is not of this and we are not surprised that he went quietly and prettily through his lines without frightening anybody. Once did round to himself. When he wrote the order recalling Clancarty's head from the block he showed genuine, humane haste and excitement. He did that well, and it was a great relief.

Mr. Graham's *Earl of Portland* was in taste and very way good. His voice is a very pleasant one to be sure, but it is not a powerful one.

Mr. Egbert, as *Lord Woodstock*, had little to do, but did that well.

We have not seen Mr. Owen at a greater disadvantage than playing at *Lord Charles Spencer*. What has heretofore seemed a voluntary assumption of impure articulation in semi-comic parts, now seems a natural defect which would forbid his ever attempting high legitimate characters. At any rate, he was out of place last night.

Mr. Crompton dressed and acted *Goodman* very well.

Miss Troy is not equal to *Lady Clancarty*. That the part requires the highest order of talent, must be evident, even from the imperfect sketch of it above given. Miss Troy does not bring to the part anything like the passion, the elocution or the carriage which it should have. She conscientiously does her best, but the play wright meant much more than that.

In the less exacting part of *Lady Betty Noel*, Miss Alice Thompson appeared well and did some of the little things exceedingly well.

"Clancarty" is a success. Even as we have it, it is worth seeing again and again. The dialogue is ever of absorbing interest, the exciting situations are thickly crowded into the scenes, and everything goes off with such a superfluous word or act. The costumes are historically correct (as far as we remember), and the work of the scenic artist has not been in vain. "Clancarty" to-night and till further notice.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The Hussey constellation, embracing everything that is good in the variety way, were greeted by a fair audience last evening and rendered satisfactory account of themselves. The old favorites remain at the theater, and all will find something to please them on the programme.

Barnum's Great Roman Hippodrome.

This evening, in Union Park, Allegheny, will be inaugurated the season of unprecedented performances of Barnum's Hippodrome, comprising a long series of animated and imposing spectacles never before presented at a public exhibition, and merged in one great entertainment, as now they are forming the amusement marvel of the age. At every exhibition—two are to be given each day—will be introduced the gorgeous spectacle of "The Grand Congress of Nations"—a glittering, moving tableau, in which figure fifteen hundred men, women and children, and a large number of elegant, costly steeds, &c. Then there are Roman chariot-races; hurdle, hunt and race; Arab and English running horses; a veritable British stag hunt, with its accessories of hounds in full cry, deer sweeping by, the blowing of hunting horns. Startling as these novelties in themselves are, they form but a meager outline of the daily programme at the Hippodrome, the inimitable proprietor of which cannot, it seems, well attain the height of his ambition without giving the people enough for their money. So, in addition to his stupendous exhibitions of men, women, children, horses, elephants and camels, in trials of speed, he has engaged the Spondaulic Troupe, who will make four ascensions with his huge balloon "Barnum." The inflation and ascent will be in full view of the people of the audience, and there will not be any extra charge for viewing the balloon or anything else. Under no consideration can the Hippodrome be continued in Pittsburgh for a longer period than ten days. And pondering on all the various and mighty things presented in the arena of the great Roman Hippodrome, the intelligent and reflecting reader will ask how can all these things be accomplished and the auditors comfortably and distinctly behold them all? Pertinent queries, we readily answered. The Hippodrome building proper is four hundred and fifty by one hundred and thirty-two feet, and the arena is nearly two hundred by eighty feet. Within all appurtenances are arranged for the special convenience of the public, and the thousands of seats so constructed that every person in the audience will have an opportunity to observe everything taking place. The racing track, which is thirty-two feet wide, gives an extreme circumference of one-fifth of a mile. From the bed of this section five hundred loads of dirt have been removed and replaced by tan bark and earth, which, by proper preparation, is rendered yet more elastic, so that within this track is the space reserved for the acrobatic and other athletic performances. This is an area of about one hundred and eighty by one hundred and twenty feet. Some idea of the magnitude of the building may be formed from the fact, that twenty-seven thousand yards of canvas are required to cover it in. Seating room is estimated for ten thousand persons, and there will be standing room for several thousand more. On either side will be the orchestra chairs and reserved seats, and semi-circular ends constitute the family circle seats. The tracks are entirely graded, being elevated on the outer edge of the curves so as to protect the riders from the danger of overturning. The seats are all well braced and also constructed that they can stand a very heavy strain. The interior of the place resembles those paintings of the ancient Coliseum at Rome, where contests of human strength were held in that place, and where multitudes of men, maddened by excitement, loudly applauded for the gladiatorial contestants. In Barnum's Hippodrome all will be harmless, genial, pleasant, joyous.

NEW ELECTION PRECINCTS.

Pittsburgh Subdivided into 101 Districts.

BOUNDARIES OF THE NEW PRECINCTS.

Important Information for Voters.

List of all the Wards, with the Subdivisions and Boundaries in Each

---A Formidable Document

---The Court Compliments the Commissioners, Etc.

The Commission appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, to district the city into election precincts, as required by the new Constitution, filed their report yesterday. The wards of the city have been sub-districted into one hundred and one precincts, and the boundaries of each precinct are fully set forth. There is also a list of election officers, together with a plat of each sub-district. The document, which is one of the most formidable ever presented to the Court, is gotten up in excellent style—the boundaries of the precincts, and the lists of election officers and voting places being handsomely engrossed in book form. The Court complimented the Commission, and especially the Secretary, Mr. James A. McDevitt, for the satisfactory manner in which the work had been performed. Following is the report:

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions:

Your Commission, appointed for the purpose of districting the city of Pittsburgh into election precincts under the provisions of the Constitution, organized August 15, 1874, by electing Dr. A. H. Gross chairman and James A. McDevitt secretary, since which date they have been continuously engaged in the prosecution of their work, and would respectfully submit the following report and accompanying maps as the result of their labors. While they regret that greater length of time could not be afforded for more thorough investigation, still they are of the opinion that, aside from those who had personal interests to serve by the adoption of other plans, the confirmation of the lines of division as presented, in their report will give general satisfaction, and more nearly than any of the suggestions made to them, conform to the requirements of the Constitution.

In performing the duties of our appointment we have not only taken the last preceding general election, in accordance with the order under which we were appointed, but as inasmuch as a very light vote was cast at that election, we have taken the general election of 1872, the municipal election of February, 1874, and the registration of the present year as forming together data from which a comprehensive and correct estimate of the number of voters in each election district who would probably exercise their right of voting at any election, could be made. Therefore, taking the last three preceding elections and present registration data we have arrived at the conclusion that in no district which we have formed will there be more than the prescribed number of votes polled. In suggesting the names of officers, both the political parties are provided with places in accordance with the political status of the several districts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. H. GROSS,
J. W. PATTERSON,
S. S. BOGGS,
JAMES IRVIN,
JAMES A. MCDEVITT.

September 28th, 1874. The report of the Commissioners hereto appended, together with the maps and plats showing the divisions recommended presented in open Court and ordered to be filed.

By the Court.

FIRST WARD—THREE PRECINCTS.

First Precinct—Beginning at Fourth ward line on Allegheny river, thence along said line to center line of Third street, thence along Third street to Liberty street, thence along Liberty street to Water street, thence in direct line from mouth of Liberty street to Monongahela river; thence along Monongahela river to point opposite mouth of Allegheny river to Fourth ward line, the place of beginning.

Second Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Third avenue; thence along Third avenue to Wood street; thence along Wood street to Water street; thence in a direct line from mouth of Wood street to Monongahela river; thence along Monongahela river to a point opposite mouth of Liberty street; thence across said river to mouth of Liberty street; thence along Liberty street to Third avenue, the place of beginning.

Third Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Third avenue and Liberty street, along Liberty street to Market street, along Market street to Third ward line, through Market House; along said line to Diamond street, along Diamond street to Wood street, along Wood street to Third avenue, and thence along Third avenue to the corner of Liberty street and Third avenue, the place of beginning.

SECOND WARD—THREE PRECINCTS.

First Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Wood street and Diamond street, thence along Diamond street to Smithfield street, thence along Smithfield street to Water street, thence in a direct line to Monongahela river; along said river to a point opposite the mouth of Wood street; thence along Wood street to the corner of Wood and Diamond streets, to place of beginning.

Second Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Diamond street and Smithfield street, thence along Diamond street to Grant street, thence along Grant street to Water street, thence in a direct line from the mouth of Grant street to the Monongahela river, along said river to a point opposite mouth of Smithfield street; thence in a direct line to Smithfield street, thence along Smithfield street to the corner of Diamond and Smithfield streets, the place of beginning.

Third Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Diamond and Grant streets, thence along Diamond street to Old avenue, thence along Old avenue to Ferry street, thence along Shingiss street to Sixth ward line, thence along Sixth ward line to Monongahela river, thence along said river to a point opposite mouth of Grant street, thence in a direct line to Grant street, thence along Grant street to the corner of Diamond and Grant streets, the place of beginning.

THIRD WARD—THREE PRECINCTS.

First Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Smithfield and Diamond streets, thence along Diamond street to First ward line, through market house, along said line to Market street, thence along Market street to Liberty street, thence along Liberty street to Smithfield street, thence along Smithfield street to the corner of Diamond and Smithfield streets, the place of beginning.

Second Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Diamond street and Smithfield street, thence along Smithfield street to Liberty street, thence along Liberty street to Grant street, thence along Grant street to Diamond street, thence along Diamond street to the corner of Diamond and Smithfield streets the place of beginning.

FOURTH WARD—THREE PRECINCTS.

First Precinct—Beginning at the first ward line on Allegheny river, thence along said line to Third street, thence along Third street to Liberty street, thence along Liberty street to Cecil alley, thence along Cecil alley to Duquesne way, thence in a direct line from south of Cecil alley to Allegheny river, thence along said river to the place of beginning.

Second Precinct—Beginning at a point on the Allegheny river opposite mouth of Cecil alley, thence along said river to a point opposite mouth of Eighth street, thence in a direct line to Eighth street, thence along Eighth street to Liberty street, thence along Liberty street to Cecil alley, thence along Cecil alley to Duquesne way, thence in a direct line from the mouth of Cecil alley to Allegheny river, the place of beginning.

Third precinct—Beginning at a point on the Allegheny river opposite the mouth of Eighth street, along said river to the Ninth ward line, thence along said line to Eleventh street, thence along Eleventh street to Liberty street, thence along Liberty street to Eighth street, thence along Eighth street to Duquesne Way, thence in a direct line from the mouth of Eighth street to the Allegheny river, the place of beginning.

FIFTH WARD—SEVEN PRECINCTS.

First precinct—Beginning at the corner of Diamond and Grant streets, thence along Grant street to Fifth street, thence along Fifth street to Fifth avenue, thence along Fifth avenue to Old avenue; thence along Old avenue to Diamond street, thence along Diamond street to the corner of Grant and Diamond streets, the place of beginning.

Second Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Webster avenue and High street, thence along Webster avenue to Chatham street, thence along Chatham street to Fifth avenue, thence along Fifth avenue to Grant street, thence along High street to the corner of High street and Webster avenue, the place of beginning.

Third Precinct—Beginning at the corner of High and Grant streets, thence along Grant street to Washington street, thence along Washington street to Wylie avenue, thence along Wylie avenue to Chatham street; thence along Chatham street to High street, thence along High street to the corner of High street and Grant street, the place of beginning.

SIXTH WARD—FOUR PRECINCTS.

First Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Old avenue and Shingiss street, thence along Shingiss street to Bluff street, thence along Bluff street to Magee street, thence along Magee street to Fifth avenue, thence along Fifth avenue to Grant street, thence along Old avenue to the corner of Old avenue and Shingiss street, the place of beginning.

Second Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Fifth avenue and Magee street, thence along Magee street to Bluff street, thence along Bluff street to Pride street, thence along Pride street to Fifth avenue, thence along Fifth avenue to the corner of Fifth avenue and Magee street, the place of beginning.

Third Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Fifth avenue and Pride street, thence along Pride street to Bluff street, thence along Bluff street to Miltenberger street, thence along Miltenberger street to Fifth avenue, thence along Fifth avenue to the corner of Fifth avenue and Pride street, the place of beginning.

Fourth Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Old avenue and Shingiss street, thence along Shingiss street to Bluff street, thence along Bluff street to Fourteenth street line, thence along Fourteenth ward line to Monongahela river, thence along said river to Second ward line, thence along Second ward line to Try street, thence along Try street to Old avenue, thence along Old avenue to the corner of Old avenue and Shingiss street, the place of beginning.

SIXTH WARD—THREE PRECINCTS.

First Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Wylie avenue and Chatham street, thence along Chatham street to Fifth avenue, thence along Fifth avenue to Elm street, thence along Elm street to Franklin street, thence along Franklin street to Washington street, thence along Washington street to Wylie avenue, thence along Wylie avenue to the corner of Wylie avenue and Washington street, the place of beginning.

Second Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Wylie avenue and Washington street, thence along Wylie avenue to Logan street, thence along Logan street to Fifth avenue, thence along Fifth avenue to Elm street, thence along Elm street to Franklin street, thence along Franklin street to Washington street, thence along Washington street to the corner of Washington street and Wylie avenue, the place of beginning.

Third Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Wylie avenue and Washington street, thence along Washington street to Faber street, thence along Faber street to Logan street, thence along Logan street to Wylie avenue, thence along Wylie avenue to the corner of Wylie avenue and Washington street, the place of beginning.

EIGHTH WARD—FOUR PRECINCTS.

First Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Webster avenue and Fulton street, thence along Webster avenue to Fulton street, thence along Fulton street to Wylie avenue, thence along Wylie avenue to Vine street, thence along Vine street to Webster avenue, thence along Webster avenue to the corner of Webster avenue and Fulton street, the place of beginning.

Second Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Forty-fourth street and Butler streets, thence along Butler street to Forty-third street, along Forty-third street to North street, along North street to Forty-fourth street, along Forty-fourth street to the corner of Forty-fourth and Butler streets.

Third Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Butler and Forty-fourth streets, thence along Forty-fourth street to Penn avenue, along Penn avenue to Fortieth street, along Fortieth to North street, along North street to Forty-third street, along Forty-third street to Butler street, along Butler street to the corner of Butler and Forty-fourth streets.

Fourth Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Penn avenue and Forty-fourth street, along Wylie avenue and Fulton street, thence along Wylie avenue to Vine street, thence along Vine street to Fifth avenue, thence along Fifth avenue to Fulton street, thence along Fulton street to Caldwell street, thence along Caldwell street to Fulton street, thence along Fulton street to the corner of Fulton street and Wylie avenue, the place of beginning.

Fourth Precinct—Beginning on the corner of Hazel street and Fulton street, thence along Fulton street to Caldwell street, thence along Caldwell street to Pride street, thence along Pride street to Fifth avenue, thence along Fifth avenue to Logan street, thence along Logan street to Hazel street, thence along Hazel street to the corner of Hazel and Fulton streets, the place of beginning.

NINTH WARD—THREE PRECINCTS.

First precinct—Beginning at the corner of Washington street and the Seventh ward line, thence along said line to its junction with Eighth ward line, thence along the Eighth ward line to a point opposite the center line of Thirteenth street, thence in a direct line to Thirteenth street, thence along Thirteenth street to Penn avenue, thence along Penn avenue to Twelfth street, thence along Twelfth street to Allegheny river, thence along said river to Eleventh street to Washington street, thence along Eleventh street to Liberty street, thence along Liberty street to Washington street, thence along Washington street to the corner of Washington street and the Seventh ward line, the place of beginning.

Second Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Penn avenue and Twelfth street, thence along Penn avenue to Fourteenth street, thence along Fourteenth street to Allegheny river, thence along said river to Twelfth street, thence along Twelfth street to the corner of Penn avenue and Twelfth street, the place of beginning.

Third Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Penn avenue and Fourteenth street; thence along Thirteenth street to Liberty street, thence in a direct line to the Allegheny river, thence along the Eighth ward line to the Tenth ward line, thence along Tenth ward line one hundred and one precincts, and the boundaries of each precinct are fully set forth. There is also a list of election officers, together with a plat of each sub-district. The document, which is one of the most formidable ever presented to the Court, is gotten up in excellent style—the boundaries of the precincts, and the lists of election officers and voting places being handsomely engrossed in book form. The Court complimented the Commission, and especially the Secretary, Mr. James A. McDevitt, for the satisfactory manner in which the work had been performed. Following is the report:

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In performing the duties of our appointment we have not only taken the last preceding general election, in accordance with the order under which we were appointed, but as inasmuch as a very light vote was cast at that election, we have taken the general election of 1872, the municipal election of February, 1874, and the registration of the present year as forming together data from which a comprehensive and correct estimate of the number of voters in each election district who would probably exercise their right of voting at any election, could be made. Therefore, taking the last three preceding elections and present registration data we have arrived at the conclusion that in no district which we have formed will there be more than the prescribed number of votes polled. In suggesting the names of officers, both the political parties are provided with places in accordance with the political status of the several districts.

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Second Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Third avenue; thence along Third avenue to Wood street; thence in a direct line from mouth of Wood street to Monongahela river; thence along Monongahela river to a point opposite mouth of Liberty street; thence across said river to mouth of Liberty street; thence along Liberty street to Third avenue, the place of beginning.

Third Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Third avenue and Liberty street, along Liberty street to Market street, along Market street to Third ward line, through Market House; along said line to Diamond street, along Diamond street to Wood street, along Wood street to Third avenue, and thence along Third avenue to the corner of Liberty street and Third avenue, the place of beginning.

SECOND WARD—THREE PRECINCTS.

First Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Wood street and Diamond street, thence along Diamond street to Smithfield street, thence along Smithfield street to Water street, thence in a direct line to Monongahela river; along said river to a point opposite the mouth of Wood street; thence along Wood street to the corner of Wood and Diamond streets, to place of beginning.

Second Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Diamond street and Smithfield street, thence along Diamond street to Grant street, thence along Grant street to Water street, thence in a direct line from the mouth of Grant street to the Monongahela river, along said river to a point opposite mouth of Smithfield street; thence in a direct line to Smithfield street, thence along Smithfield street to the corner of Diamond and Smithfield streets, the place of beginning.

Third Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Smithfield and Diamond streets, thence along Diamond street to First ward line, through market house, along said line to Market street, thence along Market street to Liberty street, thence along Liberty street to Smithfield street, thence along Smithfield street to the corner of Diamond and Smithfield streets, the place of beginning.

FOURTH WARD—THREE PRECINCTS.

First Precinct—Beginning at the first ward line on Allegheny river, thence along said line to Third street, thence along Third street to Liberty street, thence along Liberty street to Cecil alley, thence along Cecil alley to Duquesne way, thence in a direct line from south of Cecil alley to Allegheny river, thence along said river to the place of beginning.

Second Precinct—Beginning at a point on the Allegheny river opposite mouth of Cecil alley, thence along said river to a point opposite mouth of Eighth street, thence in a direct line to Eighth street, thence along Eighth street to Liberty street, thence along Liberty street to Cecil alley, thence along Cecil alley to Duquesne way, thence in a direct line from the mouth of Cecil alley to Allegheny river, the place of beginning.

Third precinct—Beginning at a point on the Allegheny river opposite the mouth of Eighth street, along said river to the Ninth ward line, thence along said line to Eleventh street, thence along Eleventh street to Liberty street, thence along Liberty street to Eighth street, thence along Eighth street to Duquesne Way, thence in a direct line from the mouth of Eighth street to the Allegheny river, the place of beginning.

FIFTH WARD—SEVEN PRECINCTS.

First precinct—Beginning at the corner of Diamond and Grant streets, thence along Grant street to Fifth street, thence along Fifth street to Fifth avenue, thence along Fifth avenue to Old avenue; thence along Old avenue to Diamond street, thence along Diamond street to the corner of Grant and Diamond streets, the place of beginning.

Second Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Webster avenue and High street, thence along Webster avenue to Chatham street, thence along Chatham street to Fifth avenue, thence along Fifth avenue to Grant street, thence along High street to the corner of High street and Webster avenue, the place of beginning.

Third Precinct—Beginning at the corner of High and Grant streets, thence along Grant street to Washington street, thence along Washington street to Wylie avenue, thence along Wylie avenue to Chatham street; thence along Chatham street to High street, thence along High street to the corner of High street and Grant street, the place of beginning.

SIXTH WARD—FOUR PRECINCTS.

First Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Old avenue and Shingiss street, thence along Shingiss street to Bluff street, thence along Bluff street to Magee street, thence along Magee street to Fifth avenue, thence along Fifth avenue to Grant street, thence along Old avenue to the corner of Old avenue and Shingiss street, the place of beginning.

Second Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Fifth avenue and Magee street, thence along Magee street to Bluff street, thence along Bluff street to Pride street, thence along Pride street to Fifth avenue, thence along Fifth avenue to the corner of Fifth avenue and Magee street, the place of beginning.

Third Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Fifth avenue and Pride street, thence along Pride street to Bluff street, thence along Bluff street to Miltenberger street, thence along Miltenberger street to Fifth avenue, thence along Fifth avenue to the corner of Fifth avenue and Pride street, the place of beginning.

Fourth Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Old avenue and Shingiss street, thence along Shingiss street to Bluff street, thence along Bluff street to Fourteenth street line, thence along Fourteenth ward line to Monongahela river, thence along said river to Second ward line, thence along Second ward line to Try street, thence along Try street to Old avenue, thence along Old avenue to the corner of Old avenue and Shingiss street, the place of beginning.

SIXTH WARD—THREE PRECINCTS.

First Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Wylie avenue and Chatham street, thence along Chatham street to Fifth avenue, thence along Fifth avenue to Elm street, thence along Elm street to Franklin street, thence along Franklin street to Washington street, thence along Washington street to Wylie avenue, thence along Wylie avenue to the corner of Wylie avenue and Washington street, the place of beginning.

Second Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Wylie avenue and Washington street, thence along Wylie avenue to Logan street, thence along Logan street to Fifth avenue, thence along Fifth avenue to Elm street, thence along Elm street to Franklin street, thence along Franklin street to Washington street, thence along Washington street to the corner of Washington street and Wylie avenue, the place of beginning.

Third Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Wylie avenue and Washington street, thence along Washington street to Faber street, thence along Faber street to Logan street, thence along Logan street to Wylie avenue, thence along Wylie avenue to the corner of Wylie avenue and Washington street, the place of beginning.

EIGHTH WARD—FOUR PRECINCTS.

First Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Webster avenue and Fulton street, thence along Webster avenue to Fulton street, thence along Fulton street to Wylie avenue, thence along Wylie avenue to Vine street, thence along Vine street to Webster avenue, thence along Webster avenue to the corner of Webster avenue and Fulton street, the place of beginning.

Second Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Forty-fourth street and Butler streets, thence along Butler street to Forty-third street, along Forty-third street to North street, along North street to Forty-fourth street, along Forty-fourth street to the corner of Forty-fourth and Butler streets.

Third Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Butler and Forty-fourth streets, thence along Forty-fourth street to Penn avenue, along Penn avenue to Fortieth street, along Fortieth to North street, along North street to Forty-third street, along Forty-third street to Butler street, along Butler street to the corner of Butler and Forty-fourth streets.

Fourth Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Penn avenue and Forty-fourth street, along Wylie avenue and Fulton street, thence along Wylie avenue to Vine street, thence along Vine street to Fifth avenue, thence along Fifth avenue to Fulton street, thence along Fulton street to Caldwell street, thence along Caldwell street to Fulton street, thence along Fulton street to the corner of Fulton street and Wylie avenue, the place of beginning.

Fourth Precinct—Beginning on the corner of Hazel street and Fulton street, thence along Fulton street to Caldwell street, thence along Caldwell street to Pride street, thence along Pride street to Fifth avenue, thence along Fifth avenue to Logan street, thence along Logan street to Hazel street, thence along Hazel street to the corner of Hazel and Fulton streets, the place of beginning.

NINTH WARD—THREE PRECINCTS.

First precinct—Beginning at the corner of Washington street and the Seventh ward line, thence along said line to its junction with Eighth ward line, thence along the Eighth ward line to a point opposite the center line of Thirteenth street, thence in a direct line to Thirteenth street, thence along Thirteenth street to Penn avenue, thence along Penn avenue to Twelfth street, thence along Twelfth street to Allegheny river, thence along said river to Eleventh street to Washington street, thence along Eleventh street to Liberty street, thence along Liberty street to Washington street, thence along Washington street to the corner of Washington street and the Seventh ward line, the place of beginning.

Second Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Penn avenue and Twelfth street, thence along Penn avenue to Fourteenth street, thence along Fourteenth street to Allegheny river, thence along said river to Twelfth street, thence along Twelfth street to the corner of Penn avenue and Twelfth street, the place of beginning.

Third Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Penn avenue and Thirteenth street; thence along Thirteenth street to Liberty street, thence in a direct line to the Allegheny river, thence along the Eighth ward line to the Tenth ward line, thence along Tenth ward line one hundred and one precincts, and the boundaries of each precinct are fully set forth. There is also a list of election officers, together with a plat of each sub-district. The document, which is one of the most formidable ever presented to the Court, is gotten up in excellent style—the boundaries of the precincts, and the lists of election officers and voting places being handsomely engrossed in book form. The Court complimented the Commission, and especially the Secretary, Mr. James A. McDevitt, for the satisfactory manner in which the work had been performed. Following is the report:

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions:

Your Commission, appointed for the purpose of districting the city of Pittsburgh into election precincts under the provisions of the Constitution, organized August 15, 1874, by electing Dr. A. H. Gross chairman and James A. McDevitt secretary, since which date they have been continuously engaged in the prosecution of their work, and would respectfully submit the following report and accompanying maps as the result of their labors. While they regret that greater length of time could not be afforded for more thorough investigation, still they are of the opinion that, aside from those who had personal interests to serve by the adoption of other plans, the confirmation of the lines of division as presented, in their report will give general satisfaction, and more nearly than any of the suggestions made to them, conform to the requirements of the Constitution.

In performing the duties of our appointment we have not only taken the last preceding general election, in accordance with the order under which we were appointed, but as inasmuch as a very light vote was cast at that election, we have taken the general election of 1872, the municipal election of February, 1874, and the registration of the present year as forming together data from which a comprehensive and correct estimate of the number of voters in each election district who would probably exercise their right of voting at any election, could be made. Therefore, taking the last three preceding elections and present registration data we have arrived at the conclusion that in no district which we have formed will there be more than the prescribed number of votes polled. In suggesting the names of officers, both the political parties are provided with places in accordance with the political status of the several districts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. H. GROSS,
J. W. PATTERSON,
S. S. BOGGS,
JAMES IRVIN,
JAMES A. MCDEVITT.

September 28th, 1874. The report of the Commissioners hereto appended, together with the maps and plats showing the divisions recommended presented in open Court and ordered to be filed.

By the Court.

FIRST WARD—THREE PRECINCTS.

First Precinct—Beginning at Fourth ward line on Allegheny river, thence along said line to center line of Third street, thence along Third street to Liberty street, thence along Liberty street to Water street, thence in direct line from mouth of Liberty street to Monongahela river; thence along Monongahela river to point opposite mouth of Allegheny river to Fourth ward line, the place of beginning.

Second Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Third avenue; thence along Third avenue to Wood street; thence in a direct line from mouth of Wood street to Monongahela river; thence along Monongahela river to a point opposite mouth of Liberty street; thence across said river to mouth of Liberty street; thence along Liberty street to Third avenue, the place of beginning.

Third Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Third avenue and Liberty street, along Liberty street to Market street, along Market street to Third ward line, through Market House; along said line to Diamond street, along Diamond street to Wood street, along Wood street to Third avenue, and thence along Third avenue to the corner of Liberty street and Third avenue, the place of beginning.

SECOND WARD—THREE PRECINCTS.

First Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Wood street and Diamond street, thence along Diamond street to Smithfield street, thence along Smithfield street to Water street, thence in a direct line to Monongahela river; along said river to a point opposite the mouth of Wood street; thence along Wood street to the corner of Wood and Diamond streets, to place of beginning.

Second Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Diamond street and Smithfield street, thence along Diamond street to Grant street, thence along Grant street to Water street, thence in a direct line from the mouth of Grant street to the Monongahela river, along said river to a point opposite mouth of Smithfield street; thence in a direct line to Smithfield street, thence along Smithfield street to the corner of Diamond and Smithfield streets, the place of beginning.

Third Precinct—Beginning at the corner of Smithfield and Diamond streets, thence along Diamond street to First ward line, through market house, along said line to Market street, thence along Market street to Liberty street, thence along Liberty street to Smithfield street, thence along Smithfield street to the corner of Diamond and Smithfield streets, the place of beginning.

FOURTH WARD—THREE PRECINCTS.

First Precinct—Beginning at the first ward line on Allegheny river, thence along said line to Third street, thence along Third street to Liberty street, thence along Liberty street to Cecil alley, thence along Cecil alley to Duquesne way, thence in a direct line from south of Cecil alley to Allegheny river, thence along said river to the place of beginning.

Second Precinct—Beginning at a point on the Allegheny river opposite mouth of Cecil alley, thence along said river to a point opposite mouth of Eighth street, thence in a direct line to Eighth street, thence along Eighth street to Liberty street, thence along Liberty street to Cecil alley, thence along Cecil alley to Duquesne way, thence in a direct line from the mouth of Cecil alley to Allegheny river, the place of beginning.

Third precinct—Beginning at a point on the Allegheny river opposite the mouth of Eighth street, along said river to the Ninth ward line, thence along